IN URANCE

Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. No. B. 1969.

INSURANCE

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 97- BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SUBHAS BOSE IN SOLITARY CELL.

Mahadev Desai & 6 Volunteers Arrested.

AHMEDABAD OBSERVES HARTAL

Alleged Tampering With Salt Deposits At Aat.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S OPINION.

MAHADEO DESAI AND SIX VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
(Through Telephone.)

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai and six volunteers were arrested this night at 9 as they were coming in a motor car from Dholera. The police party met them on the outkirts of the city and asked Mr. Desai to hand over the bags of contraband salt. Mr. Desai refused to part with the salt whereupon he was told that he and his volunteers were under arrest. They were then marched to the police lock-up.

As the news spetd in the city all shops were closed and it was decided to observe complete hartal to-morrow.

"VITHALDAS' GLORIOUS DEATH."

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Message.

(From Our Special Representative)
JALALPUR, April 23.

Gandhiji who was to have accompanied the funeral procession could not do so, but sent a message saying that Vithaldas could not have earned a more glorious death. His martyrdom should urge people to give up drinking. Navsari observed complete hartal to mourn the loss of Vithaldas.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

Thorough organization of villages appears to be the immediate objective of Mahatmaji. He visited Bodali, a few miles from here and set an example to villagers by cutting down a palm tree with an axe. He referred to the death of Vithaldas and said he would have died in vain if villagers allowed a single palm tree to grow. The Mahatma acted as arbitrator in several disputes existing in the village.

He took them to task for trying to give up the National School to the Local Board. "You must not rely on Government, but must have your own schools", he said. The villagers were impressed by Mahatma's address and pledged to work the constructive programme.

Maniben Replaces Mithuben.

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 23.
(Camp) Karadi.

Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is a volunteer in Mrs. Gandhi's batch, has been appointed to collect information regarding the number of liquor shops in Jalalpur Taluka, the number of liquor drinkers and toddy tapers and other liquor statistics, as Miss Mithuben Petit, who was doing this work, has been busy elsewher.—Free Press.

Mrs. Gandhi's War On Liquor.

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 23.

Through the efforts of Mrs Gandhi and her volunteers, six persons of Jalalpur have given them their permission to cut off their palm trees and about 150 women who were carrying toddy on their heads have given up doing so. The caste of Kolis has also decided to impose a fine of Rs. 25-4 on those Kolis who drink liquor or toddy and to give a reward of Rs. 1-4 to those who detect persons drinking toddy or liquor.—A. P.

TAMPERING OF AAT SALT DEPOSITS.

—:o:—

Chemical Analyser's Report.

(CAMP) KARADI, April 23.

The report of a chemical analyser of Navsari about the different samples of salt including the one alleged to be contaminated. States:—

(1) Liquid with earth (2) Crystaline salt compound, (3) Powdery white salt, (4) Powdery white salt. (5) Salt some what brown in colour.

GOOD FOR BOWELS.

All the first four compounds were analysed quantitatively with a view to see if any extra inorganic salt was present in a marked degree. The first four samples showed one and the same characteristics and it was noted that there was present magnesium sulphate, what is otherwise commonly known as Epsom salt, wich would cause derangements of bowels, which may ultimately cause purging action.

Number (2) substance was only crystallic magnesium sulphate in excess. Number 3 and d4 both are as Number 2, but with this difference that water of crstallisation has been evaporated due to some action of salt. Number 5 is ordinary common salt with some where five per cent of magnesium sulphate.—A. P.

POISOING OF SALT AT AAT

—:o:—

"Absolutely False" Says Mr. Antia.

JALALPORE
CAMP ATT, April 23.

Enquiries in official circles regarding press reports about alleged poisoning of salt at Att creek reveal that there is no truth in the statement.

Mr. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said in an interview with the Free Press representative that the allegation is absolutely false. He had not interfered with the salt deposits at all. He said that volunteers are still lecting salt and the Salt Department are doing their duty by destroying it.—Free Press.

Armed Police To Recover Fines IN Borsad.

—:o:—

BORSAD, April 22.

Twenty armed police with two Tejdars visited the house of three Satyagrahis who have refused to pay the fine imposed on them and removed ornaments and jewels from their houses.—Free Press.

Social Boycott On Full Swing.

BORSAD, April 22.

The Social boycott of Government officers is in full swing here. Volunteers are carrying on campaign for boycott of foreign cloth and liquor shops picketing. Villagers round about Anklow have

(Continued on page 7.)

HUNGER-STRIKE IN SABARMATI JAIL.

—:o:—

1,200 Prisoners Affected

BAD QUALITY OF FOOD THE CAUSE.

(CAMP) JALALPUR, April 23.

Information has reached here that all prisoners of the Central Jail, Sabarmati, have gone on hunger-strike. The cause of hunger-strike is reported to be bad quality of food that the prisoners are receiving. Hunger-strikers include all prisoners except A and B Class prisoners. There are about 1,200 prisoners in C Class, who are on hunger-strike since last Sunday night. It is reported that they have also refused to work.—Free Press.

SIX MANGALORE SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

(From Our Corrsepondent.)
MANGALORE, April 23.

Six more Satyagrahis were jailed under Section 74, Salt Act. Mr. Ramaray Malya, formerly editor, "Satyagrahi", gets six months' simple; Mr. Khandige Krishna Bhat, Kasergode Manjunath Naik Pangal and Annappa Kamath, five months each: Venkatraya Naik and Narayan Pai four months simple. Total number jailed till now comes to twelve, including local leaders. Trial was held yesterday by the First Class Divisional Magistrate when the Satyagrahis made oral statements. They were tried in two batches and taken to jail under heavy police escort. A huge procession followed with flags and bhajan. Meetings were held and contraband salt was again sold.

SHIRODA LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)
SHIRODA, April 23.

Appasaheb Patwardhan and Bhausaheb Ranade were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for breaking the salt law at Shiroda (Ratnagiri).

SATYAGRAHA IN MAHARASHTRA

ARNALA CAMP ACTIVE.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale's Challenge To Govt.

(Through the Thana District Civil Disobedience Committee.)
Satyagraha Camp,
ARNALA, April 23.

Since the mass Civil Disobedience on Sunday afternoon the Salt Law is continuously being broken every day under the leadership of Sjt. D. V. Gokhale. On Monday morning men and women offered themselves for Satyagraha separately. In the afternoon Mr. Gokhale addressed a huge meeting of ladies who thereupon decided to manufacture salt in their homes. At night Mr. Gokhale addressed a public meeting of the citizens of Arnala and asked them to obey the Panchayat while dealing with the police. On Tuesday and Wednesday morning men and women jointly broke the Salt Law.

RIGID SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Social boycott of officials has been becoming more and more rigid. Since the police could not get a place in the town they had to encamp on the sands. Nothing is being sold to the police without the permission of the Town Panchayat. On Monday evening the police officer in charge of the Arnala Camp wanted a cot, but the Panchayat refused to grant it.

MR. GOKHALE'S CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

On Friday last Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta was arrested at Shahapur when he had been there to address a meeting. Mr. D. V. Gokhale has invited all the Thana District leaders to muster strong at Shahapur on Friday next to break the Salt Act and has challenged Government to arrest them all for breaking the Salt Act.

BHAGWAT ARRESTED AT PEN.

(From a Correspondent.)
PEN, April 23.

Mr. Bhagwat arrested under Section 117 this afternoon. The trial commences immediately.

PRAKASAM JAILED FOR ONE YEAR

—:o:—

Takes Sentence With A Smile.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 23.

Mr. T. Prakasam was charged under Sections 117 and 143, I. P. C., read with Section 47 of Salt Act and was sentenced to one year simple imprisonment after recording the evidence of four prosecution witness including the Deputy Superintendent of Police and a photographer.

Mr. Prakasam pleaded guilty to the charge and said that Salt Act had brought about the economic ruin of the people of India. He added in obedience to the call of Congress he broke the Salt Law and that he was fully aware of the consequences of breaking the Salt Law.

Mr. Prakasam received the sentence with a smile.

The Court was fully packed and there was a large crowd outside also. Mr. Prakasam was taken to jail amidst cries of national slogans.—Free Press.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

On High Court Beach.

MADRAS, April 23.

Under Section 41 of the City Police Act, the Police Commissioner has prohibited any assembly of procession in pursuance or support of the civil disobedience movement on the High Court beach between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. to-day.

The Executive Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha is meeting to-morrow to consider the formation of a Committee to enquire into the happenings at the High Court Beach in connection with the hartal and meeting yesterday.

Ten persons arrested in connection with the hartal yesterday have been released on bail.—A. P.

Hunger-Strike In Alipore Jail.

MECHUA BAZAR PRISONERS WITHOUT FOOD FOR 24 HOURS.

Enquiries made of a prison official elicited the following account of the occurrence:

To-day, when undertrial prisoners in the Mechuabazar bomb case were being escorted to Court, some of them refused to board the prison van, persisted in this attitude and had to be carried by force. The warders on duty rang the alarm bell which brought all political prisoners, including Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, to the scene. Major Dutt, the Superintendent of the Jail, hastened to the place and asked the political prisoners to go inside their respective cells, as according to jail regulations every prisoner must go inside his cell when the alarm bell rings. The prisoners, however, refused to comply with the order of the Superintendent and a heated discussion ensued in the course of which it is said one political prisoner gave a blow on the jaw of Major Dutt. The prisoners were at length forced into their cells and the bomb case prisoners taken to Court. —A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE FALLS ON GROUND & IS UNCONSCIOUS FOR 3 HOURS.

—:o:—

Gets High Fever & Is Put In Solitary Cell.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Referring to yesterday's Alipore Jail incident, the "Statesman" says "The reactionary behaviour on the part of a large number of political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail led to the sounding of the alarm bell. The Police were informed, but the Jail authorities succeeded in controlling the situation without their assistance."

The paper continues: The prisoners refused to obey the order to come downstairs and eventually the Superintendent had them removed by the Jail staff. In conclusion, the paper writes, during the melee Mr. Subhas Bose fell on the ground, while several bomb-case prisoners received minor injuries. Mr. Sen-Gupta and other special class prisoners were not hurt.

SUBHAS BOSE REMAINS UNCONSCIOUS FOR 3 HOURS.

It is alleged Mr. Subhas Bose, who remained unconscious for three hours in consequence of the Police assault in Jail got fever in the evening and was put in solitary cell.

MAJOR DUTT RESIGNS?

"Liberty" understands that Major Some Dutt, Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail, has resigned his post consequent on the tussle between the Jail authorities and the political prisoners. Major Dutt was under order of transfer to the Midnapore Jail.

Major Manup Singh, Superintendent of the Midnapore Jail, has been asked to join his new post as Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail.—Free Press.

PUT UNDER FURTHER RESTRAINTS IN JAIL.

—:o:—

Go Without Food For 24 Hours.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Mechua Bazar Bomb case could not be proceeded with as all accused intimated disability to take part in the trial. The accused complained after they were taken from the Court yesterday they were hand-cuffed and had been without food since yesterday. One accused, Sachinkar Gupta, was not brought to the Court, as the doctor reported that he was unable to attend Court.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. Suresh Chandra Talukdar, brought to the notice of the Court that as a result of the complaint made before the Court yesterday about maltreatment of the accused in Jail, the Jail authorities had only thought it fit to put them under further restraint.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Talukdar observed that the Special Tribunal did not mean abdication of all functions in favour of the Jail and the Police authorities. It was a clear case of contempt of court and he prayed for adjournment of the case.

HAND-CUFFED AND PUT IN CELLS.

Satish Prakash accused, in an oral tatement said that after taking them to jail yesterday they were locked up in cells and with the help of 10 Pathan convicts were put under hand-cuffs. They were then served with meals. On being asked how they could take meals with hand-cuffs on, the warder replied that was the order. The cells were not opened before 9-30 a.m. to-day, though they cried for answering nature's call. They had to finish their morning rites in 10 minutes and were locked up again. Before the Court time they were asked to finish meals in 5 minutes but they came out without food.

The case was adjourned to to-morrow.—Free Press.

REIGN OF REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Civil Disobedience Committee Office Raided.

18 MEN DETAINED UNDER ORDINANCE.

Calcutta Women Defy Police Orders.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Professor Bijay Kumar Bhattacharyya (Swarajist) Vice-President of the Howrah Municipality and 29 others were arrestd while picketing foreign cloth shop in the Howrah market, mostly owned by Moslems. It is alleged that despite warning the volunteers attempted to break through the police cordon and re-enter the market. In the melee several persons were injured.—

In the melee several persons were injured including the Police Superintendent, an Englishman. While he arrested men were being taken to the Court a large crowd followed the prison van which they attacked with lathis and stones. They were, however, dispersed by the police. Strong pickets are posted at all approaches to the market.—A. P.

18 PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE.

RAJSHAHI, April 23.

Four presidents of Rajshahi Conference, Bepinhari Ganguly, Prathulchandra Ganguly, Trailakshyanath Chakravorty, and Bankimchandra Mukherjee stated to have been re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance by the Police Superintendent. This brings the number to 18.—Free Press.

Arrested For Picketing Foreign Cloth Shops.

(Censored and delayed in transmission).

CALCUTTA, April 22.

30 volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloth in Howrah Hat.—Free Press.

Congress Volunteers Discharged

CALCUTTA, April 22.
(Censored and delayed in transmission).

Satyabratasingha and Dhrubamohan Sen Gupta, two volunteers and Basantlal Murarka, Secretary, Bengal Civil Disobedience League, Burrabazaar Branch, charged with violation of the Police notification while selling salt were discharged to-day.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA WOMEN DEFY POLICE ORDERS.

—:o:—

(Delayed in transmission).

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Great excitement prevailed when in contravention of Commissioner's notification prohibiting meetings and processions some volunteers including Amar Bose, Kanai Ganguli and some ladies came to Shraddhanand Park and held in meeting organised by the Civil Disobedience Sub-Committee. After some speeches contraband salt was sold. The meeting continued for 15 minutes after which men arranged processions and left the Park.

Adjoining Simla Byam Samity where ladies held a meeting this evening to boycott foreign cloth and liquor several received injuries, two serious, including the founder of Samity and removed to the Medical College Hospital. Ladies then paraded the streets shouting Bandemataram, etc., followed by a large number of sergeants and constables under the command of the Deputy Commissioner.

The ladies were greeted by a big crowd who were disallowed by the police to follow the ladies. The ladies arrived at Shraddhanand Park but were disallowed by police to enter it to hold any meeting. The Police asked the ladies to disperse but they refused and stood at the gate of the Park singing national songs surrounded by a huge crowd. The situation became tense. At this Nistarini Debi and Joytirmoyee Ganguly addressed the gathering from a footpath asking them to take up boycott and peacefully disperse which the crowd obeyed.—Free Press.

POLICE OFFICER AND 2 CONSTABLES SHOT AT.

—:o:—

FENI, April 23.

Mr. Jatindranath Roy, officer in charge of Feni Thana, while searching four passengers from Bhaiyari, is stated to have been shot on right side above abdomen. Two constables were also shot by the culprits who fled leaving a revolver. Mr. Roy was removed to Chittagong by the next train and the constables were admitted to the local hospital. Earlier, sixteen persons were arrested in Feni and a number of houses searched, it is stated, in connection with the Chittagong insurgents. —A. P.

WIRE TO BENGAL GOVERNOR.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Sir Nilratan Sircar, Mr. J. N. Basu, Liberal Leader and Dr. B. C. Roy have sent a telegram to H. E. the Governor at Darjeeling asking for permission to see the injured in the Alipore Central Jail and to issue a statement regarding their condition.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI TO SEE SEN GUPTA.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning in connection with foreign cloth boycott. He is trying to have an interview with Messrs. Sen-Gupta and Subhas Bose in jail.—Free Press.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

STOCKS AND SHARES.

CHEERFUL FEELING IN MILL SHARES.

Broadening Indian Cloth Demand.

Bombay, April 23.

The feeling in the local share market was cheerful owing to broadening demand of Indian mill cloth as a result of Boycott movement started in this country. Fairly large sales by several mills are reported and it is expected further sales will follow in the near future. This news had a bullish effect and impressive buying was noticeable. Thus the better feeling in Mill Shares extended to other scrips. Bombay Dyeing and Century shares were leading the market. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 767 and improved to Rs. 772|- A small relapse of Rs. 2|- was easily recovered and prices advanced to Rs. 791|- Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 542|- and closed at the highest level at Rs. 557|- Pearls opened at Rs. 277|- and closed at Rs. 281|- Century shares opened at Rs. 293|- and flared upto Rs. 311|14. There was good demand for Tata Hydro Shares which opened at Rs. 1201|- and closed at Rs. 1207|- Tata Steel shares exhibited steadier tone. Defds. opened at Rs. 305|- and after declining to Rs. 302|- closed at Rs. 308|-. Bombay Burmas were steady while cements showed an improving tendency. Bombay Trams Shares were in good demand and closed at Rs. 131| X.D. Trading for June Settlement will commence from to-morrow.

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE

—:o:—

Bombay April 23.
Bombay Dyeing 767; 91; 90; 91.
Century 293; 301; 300; 311-14.
Colaba 133.
Crescent 106-14.
Fazul 542; 54; 53; 57.
Indore 360; 61.
Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 473; 78, 80.
New Great 215; 21; 17; 25.
Pearl 267; 82, 81-14.
Simplex 73; 75-10.
Swadeshi 387; 88.
Burma 695; 97.
Hydro 1201; 3; 7.
Tram x.d. 131.
Deff. 305; 2; 8.
Ord. 53-6; 54-6; 4.
Bundi 17; 17-2.
Indian 261; 60-10.
Ketni Ord. 177.
Alcock 256; 55.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION.

—.o:—

1929	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Finished Steel
April	52197	45372	31433
May	59348	44052	33710
June	60899	41640	30651
July	55699	38490	33778
Aug.	67717	50229	34210
Sept.	67941	47113	32205
Oct.	72019	53314	42135
Nov.	70017	55302	36027
Dec.	64008	52157	35993
1930			
Jan.	63495	60818	37632
Feb.	57316	45397	31345
Mar.	61499	48863	32668

The average production figures per month for the following years.

1928-29	42,409	32,981	22,441
1927-28	54,566	49,992	34,277
1926-27	51,000	44,166	31,166
1925-26	47,750	39,116	26,666

MILLS.

100 Ahm: Advance 340
50 Apollo 5|0.
100 Bom: Cotton P. 3|12.
500 Bom: Cotton 136|4
250 Bom: Dyeing 791-4
250 Bradbury P: 160.
250 Bradbury 130.
100 Century 311|14.
500 Central India P: N. 450-0.
100 Central India 478|12.
100 Colaba 133|12.
100 Coorla N. 160.
100 Crescent 106|14.
250 Currim N. 82-8.
250 David N. 100.
250 Dawn 610.
200 Ed: Sassoon 67|8.
10 E. D. Sassoon 0|7|0.
100 Elphinstone P. N. 20.
100 Elphinstone 8-8.
250 Fazulbhoy 557|8.
100 Finlay 121|4.
1000 Framji Petit N. 190.
100 Gokak 152|8.
1000 Hindustan 1600.
100 Indore Malwa 361|4.
100 Jamshed Pref. N. 75.
250 Jamshed N. 18.
50 Kastocrchand 14|0.
100 Khatau 95|0.
100 Kohinoor 183-2.
250 Laxmi 1360.
100 Madhowji 30|0.
250 Madras United N. 400.
50 Mathuradas N. 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit N. 800.
1100 Myer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 525.
50 Mysore 137|8.
200 New Great P. N. 170.
200 New Great 225|0.
100 New City 76|4.
250 Pabani 167|8.
250 Pearl 281|14.
100 Phoenix 357|8.
10 Premier 9|15|0.
100 Shapurji 5|0|0.
1000 Sholapur 1590.
250 Simplex 75|10.
100 Swan 110|0.
100 Swadeshi 388-12
25 Tata P. N. 14.
25 Tata N. 28|8.
500 Vishnu P. 605.
500 Vishnu 2125.
1000 Western N. 787|8.

BANKS.

100|50 Baroda N. 75|0.
50|25 Central 15|2.
£10|5. Eastern 78|8.
560 Imperial 1310.
500|25 Imperial Contr: 325|0.
100-50 India 22|4.
5 Union N. 3|3|0.

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 17|2.
70 Gwalior N. 80|0.
250 Indian 260|10.
100 Katni 1st P. N. 98|8.
100 Katni 2nd P. N. 99.
40 Katni Df. 645-0.
100 Katni 177-8.
100 Punjab P. N. 9|14.
10 Punjab 10-10.
100 Shahabad N. 150.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. N. 9-0.
15 Jupiter N. 7|10.
15 New India 19.
200,100 Oriental N. 1860.
10 Vulcan 7-4.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 120.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 930|0
1000 Andhra Val. 663-2.
50 Bom. Tram P. 63|0.
50 Bom. Tram 131|4 xd.
1000 Tata Hydro P. 1050|0.
1000 Tata Hydro. 1207|8.
1000 Tata Power P. 1125.
100 Tata Power 542|8.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 782-8.
100 Amritsar Patti 110|0.
100 Central Provin. 86-4.
100 Dho. Barramati N. 95|8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 58-0.
500 Tapti Valley 652|8xd.

MINING.

10 Central India 3|4.
10 Shivrajpur 11-0.
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 133|12.
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 68-8.
30 Tata Steel D. 303-12.
75 Tata Steel 54|4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 255.
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam P. 206-4.
250 Bom Steam. 195|0.
50 Bom. Telephone 63|12.
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 4|1|0.
125 Bom. Burma Old 697|8.
50 Bom. Burma New N. 252-8.
100 Ind. Bleaching 116|4.
15 Scindia 8|6|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 22.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—May|Aug sellers 38|6.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—Sept|Dec. sellers 37|6.

THE NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised ... Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..... Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ... Rs. 3,56,05,275
Total Funds Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA, is admittedly the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest Insurance Companies in the World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks etc., etc., Presented parts.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 23.

In responding to easier advices from New York, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 262 for Broach J/A delivery. Owing to the presence of buying orders from commission houses influenced by broadening demand in Indian Mill Cloth, trading began at Rs. 264/12. There was absence of offerings and prices improved further under persistant buying. Liverpool opening advices were steady and rates in the local market advanced to Rs. 268/4. At this level there was some profit taking and the market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Bengal May 155/8.
Broach J/A. 266/8.
Oomra May 215/4.
Oomra July 226.
Bengal May 155/9.
Bengal July 193/8.
Broach J./A. Highest 268/4.
Broach J./A. Lowest 264/12.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 23.

Bengal May	195
Bengal July	193
Broach A.M.	259
Broach J.A.	266
Oomra May	214
Oomra July	225

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 23.

Bengal	196	191	183	180
Sind	201	196	191	185
Punjab	194	189	184	178
Rajputana	193	191	188	180
Broach	258	255	252	247
Umra No. 3	222	218	214	210
C. P. No. 1	237	233	229	225
C. P. No. 2	229	225	221	217
Muthia			207	202 197

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 23.

200	Birla Bros	Shenabad	219
100	P. R. Vakharia	Aligarh	198-1|4
100	Vasanji Karamshi	Wun	239-1|2
500	S. Joharmal	Broach	259
100	B. Karshandas	Broach	255-1|2
200	Japan T. & Co.	Nandarbar	215
100	Do.	Jalgaon	213
100	Volkart Bros.	Neemuch	214-1|4
100	Bombay & Co.	Banusa	215-1|2
100	Do.	Neemuch	212
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Jamjodpur	175
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Hansi	201 -1|4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 23.

In full-pressed Bales	5 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	2,546	285,359
Central India	6,127	376,162
Barsi and Nagar	5,146	235,211
Hyderabad-Gaorani	3,373	78,818
Berar	13,559	645,970
Central Provinces	9,119	356,038
Total Oomras	39,870	1,973,558
Dholera	1,121	132,960
N.-W. Provinces	469	137,710
Rajputana	1,115	45,482
Sind-Punjab	350	146,287
Broach	1,908	267,574
Coompta and Dharwar	2,140	50,497
Westerns-Northerns	1,052	18,578
Cocoanada	....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	62	9,338
Persian	....	175
American	....	9,931
Egyptian and African	2,795	54,306
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	653
Total	50,882	2,849,244

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 23. 1st Sept. to 17th April.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	7,091	606,781
Japan and China	6,737	1,114,065
Coast Ports	....	13,269
Up-country by Rail	....	69,256
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	44,917
Total	13,828	1,850,388

DAY'S READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 23.

Bales	Sellers	Quality	Rates	Buyers
100	Abubakar Abdulrahman	Aligadh	198/4	Volkart Bros.
114	Kooverji Trikumji	Nimach	212/4	Volkart Bros.
100	Abubakar Abdulrehman	Aligadh	198/4	Piroshah R Vakharia.
100	Jamnadas Narsi	Won	230/3	Vasanji Karamshi
50	Premji Harji	Jamjodhpurold	175	Hirji Nenshi.
47	Shroff Cooparocco	Nimach	212	Bombay Company.
110	Kanji Khatau	Banoosa	215/3	Do.
100	Valji Ladha & Co.	Champaner	255/8	Bhaidas Karsondas & Co.
85	Narshi Nagshi	Nandurbar	215	Japan Cotton Coy.
104	Mahomed Suleman	Sindhroni	215	Do.
86	Virji Ladha & C.	Nandurbar	215	Do.
100	Dharamshi Jetha	Hansi	179/4	Dawn Mills
300	Bhawanji Lakhmidas	Broach	260/8	Sariram Juharmal.
100	Devkaran Ramkumar	Bhilvada	187	Sivri Cotton Mills.
300	Rathi & Co.	Shegam	219	Birla Bros.
138	Virji Ladha & Co.	Manavadar	261	Dawn Mills
113	C Parekn & Co.	Broach	244/48/51	Ramkumar Keshardev
66	Arjun Khimji	Upleud	250	Jamnadas Narshi.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 13 To 5 Points Down.

DROUGHT HOLDING PRICES

Bombay, April 23.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures market again ruled nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices opened at a decline of 4 to 6 points but recovered few points on scattered covering. As soon as the initial covering was over the market declined 13 points from the highest level on long liquidation. Towards the close there was a small rally influenced by reports of absence of rain over drought section. Operators are keenly awaiting the fate of tenders against May contracts as it is reported that some 3 lacs of bales are ready at delivery points against New York Contract. Of course, shorts fully covered and the uncertainty about the attitude of the Federal Farm Board has resulted in good premiums for near months. This change had an adverse effect on exports from the United States. In the meantime absence of rain particularly over large area of the West Belt is checking any selling pressure. At the close near months show a decline of 13 points while distant deliveries lost 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 15.85c

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and in the absence of any buying, prices closed at a decline of 14 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 15.21c.

U. S. Port receipts were 14,000 Bales and exports amounted to 8,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 15 to 11 points. There was only a small turnover of business and after small irregular price changes, the market closed at a decline of 15 to 14 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points to 8.53d. per lb. and sales declined to 4,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures market ruled easy and prices declined on increased selling pressure. May and July options declined 15 and 25 points to 8.00 and 7.90 respectively.

Egyptian Cotton futures were easy and declined 14 to 16 points. Sakellaridis spot prices declined 10 points to 14.15d. Egyptian Uppers futures declined 7 to 17 points spots declined 10 points to 10.42d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 15.75—01 Lowest 15.60—16.

New York July Highest 15.90 (10.05 a.m.) Lowest 15.77 (1.21 p.m.)

Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 11,460,000 bales. Manchester market dull some manufacturers prolonged Easter holiday."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices declined on liquidation and advanced later on absence of rain in drought sections."

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 22.

May	15.63—13
July	15.80—12
October	15.10—05
December	15.23—03
January	15.30—05
Middling Spot ...	15.85—15

—.o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 22.

May	15.29—14
July	15.47—13
October	15.21—12

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

New York, April 22.

New York 10.55 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	15.69
July	15.34
October	15.12

New York 11-45 a.m.:

May	15.67
July	15.33
October	15.13

—:o:—

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 22

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 14,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continen 5,000 bales.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.

	Opening.	Closing
April		8.05—16
May	8.06	8.05—15
June		8.05—15
July	8.06	8.07—15
August		8.04—15
September		8.02—15
October	8.08	8.00—15
November		8.00—15
December		8.02—16
January	8.07	8.03—15
February		8.06—14
March		8.09—14
April		8.11—14
Middling Spot		8.53—68

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 22

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales

AMUSEMENTS.

For the most entrancing HOUR you've ever spent in a cinema see

The story of a girl who was forced to marry a man she did not love.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

AT THE DENTIST
(100 per cent Talking Comedy)

TIMES OF SHOWING.
6-30 and 10 p. m. Daily.
Matinee at 4 p. m. on Saturdays Sundays, and Holidays.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End) Phone: 41561.
Have You Heard The Cock Crow?

Sales on Speculation 700 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton, nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.60—10
Scinde, Fine	4.85—10
Scinde Superfine	5.10—10
Bengal, Good	4.35—10
Bengal Fully Good	4.60—10
Bengal Fine	4.85—10
Oomra Good	4.90—10
Oomra Fully Good	5.20—10
Oomra, Fine	5.50—10
Broach Fully Good	5.90—10
Broach Fine	6.15—10
Broach Superfine	6.40—10

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.

May	13.19 14
July	13.14—16
November	12.96—17
December	13.02—16
January	13.07—17
March	13.21—17
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	14.15—10

—:o:—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 22.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £18-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. (London Register) £117 1/2.
National Bank £45.
Funding Loan 4 p. c. £90 7/8.
Conversion Loan 4 p.c. £77 3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c £101 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c £48 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £54.
Indian Stock 3½ pc. Sterling Loan £63.
Consols £55 1/2.
War Loan 5 p.c. £103 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94 1/2.

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 22

Demand Bills 485.93

LONDON METALS.

London, April 22

Copper Braziers, £78.
Yellow Metal £62.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16-1|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £11-7|8.
Tin, English Ingots £63-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 22.

Silver—Market is quiet

Spot	19-3|4
Forward	19-11|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 22.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. 24-4-11-1|4

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, April 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 2-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-19|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-7|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 22.

T T London on Berlin 20 37-1|4.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.07-3|4.
T T London on Brussels 34.83
T T London on Madrid 33.02.
T T London on Milan 92.75
T T London on Berne 25.08.
T T London on Paris 123.90.
T T London on Prague 164.12.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 22

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton.—April|May sellers £6-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton.—April|May sellers £15-7-6.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Continent) ton.—April|May sellers £16-5.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING
ALL-SINGING
ALL-DANCING
NIGHT-CLUB ROMANCE:
ALIBI
With an All-Star cast:
The Soul-Gripping Story of a Girl who dared all for Love—and Lost

EMPIRE
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE COMEDY DUO
REX STORY.
and
ROSE LEE.
The New Songs and Dances.
In conjunction with Cinema
If I Were Single.
featuring
MAY MCAVOY & CONARD MAGEL

ROYAL
Opera House,
SATURDAY, 26th at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 27th at 5-30 p.m.
LAST TWO CONCERTS
of INDIAN MUSIC
By
Famous
"Pyare Saheb"
Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8 plus tax.
Plans open at the theatre.

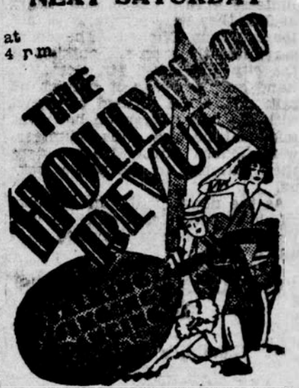
RIALTO CINEMA
Every Day a Different Picture
Thurs. 24th — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. THE STUDENT PRINCE with RAMON NAVARRO and NORMA SHEARER
Fri. 25th — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. Rose-Marie with JOAN CRAWFORD and JAMES MURRAY

HE CAPITOL
Daily upto Friday 25th April at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Also All Taking Laurel Hand Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EMPIRE
SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH
6-30—TWICE NIGHTLY—10
World's Sensational Novelty
THE ROYAL
SAMOAN DANCERS
SEVEN ARTISTES
in a South Sea Island Festival Charming Samoan Girls in Samoan dresses fascinating and irresistible
SAMOAN DANCES
HAWAIIAN HULAS
SAMOAN SONGS
BAMBOO & GOURD DANCES
GUITAR SELECTIONS
INTRIGUING DANCES
in conjunction with CINEMA PROGRAMME.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 Plus Tax
Booking at the Theatre.

THE CAPITOL
OPENING
NEXT SATURDAY
at 4 p.m.


25 STARS—CHORUS OF 200 IN BIG SONG HITS.

THE THIRD
Grand Musical Concert
BY
THE WELL-KNOWN
PROF. PYARE SAHEB
OF CALCUTTA.
PLACE:
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE.
TIME:
24TH THURSDAY, AT 9-30 P.M.
ADMISSION CHARGES:—
Special Rs. 5-12-0.
Extra A. B. C. D. Rs. 4-8-0
Orchestra Rs. 3-6-0.
First Class Rs. 2-4-0.
Second Class Rs. 1-12-0
Box Rs. 1-2-0
Third Class 0-12-0.
Fourth Class 0-8-0.
Plans are open at the Theatre.

WHITE CITY
BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
Rs. Rs.
100 FREE GIFT 100
GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

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SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date.	Steamers		Tons
		ALL	
		VESSELS	
7 Apr	Nankunda x	NOW SAIL	16,672
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*		16,488
17	Kaiser-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,864
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,446
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,172
21	Maloja* ..		20,827
28	Rasmai ..		10,485
Ju	Rampura* ..	BOMBAY.	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,100
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
5	Rawalpindi ..		16,616
3 Aug	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,446
9	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16	Nankunda ..		16,672
23	Macedonia		11,120
30	Rajputana*	SARSHIP	16,488
Sept.	Rampura		16,601
13	Mooltan x	& KNT	20,864
20	Kanchi		16,656
27	Mantua*		10,446
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x		16,172
18	Kaiser-i-Hin		11,518
25	Rasmai*		10,485
Nov	Rajputan	LDEN	16,488
8	Naldera x		16,088
15	Rampura		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,446
29	Rasmai		10,485

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any maill steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1930		
24th Apr	Dumana	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumana	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumana	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Meigen Maru ..	11th Apr.	24th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	19th Apr.	26th Apr.
Yonan Maru ..	20th Apr.	3rd May.
Hojun Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru ..	3rd May	9th May
Burma Maru ..	9th May	23rd May
Tempei Maru ..	10th May	30th May

For particulars apply to.—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 866

P. & O SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about			
25 Apr.	Allpore*		Straits China & Japan
25 "	Maloja		Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Rampura		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera		Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
13 June	Nankunda		Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan		Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Santhia		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin		Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Kaiser		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera		Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Nankunda		Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan		Colombo and Australia,
21 Nov.	Kanchi		Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Malwa		Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Morea		Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
25 Apr.	Varela ..	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
26 Apr.	Chakla ..	P'Bunder, Dwarka Cutch Mandv & Karachi.
28 Apr.	Vita ..	Porbunder, P'Okh Cutch Mandvi & Karachi
30 Apr	Barjora	Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi& Persian Gulf Ports.
7 May	Khandalla.	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
9 May	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500|- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs. Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
*Tottori Maru..	7978	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	1060	— —	@30 "
*Kurohime Maru	4097	20 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	5028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru	1908	....	@14May
Nagano Maru	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru	8000	....	@28 "
Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru	1500	—	@11 Jun
Tamba Maru	5845	30 May	3 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25Jun

Do not carry passengers
*From Colombo

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru -	8000	1 May	19 May
Kashima Maru	10500	8 May	2 June
Hakone Maru -	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru -	22000	4 Apr	23 April
Taiyo Maru -	22000	11 May	18 May
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar. (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
186-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22027

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Barell.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auralya.	Hardoi.
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of wh-ch may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

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why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.

Princess St. road. BOMBAY.

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The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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A TONIC LAXATIVE

WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

MEDICAL authority and actual experience prove that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.

At last this fault has been overcome. By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of those earlier laxatives.

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This invigorating Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

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Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine

From all leading Chemists and Druggists.

PHOSFERINE (Abbott & Pascoe) LIMITED, Lupcote Hill, London, England.
AGENTS: HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2279 BOMBAY.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and one TYPIST for the Solicitor's firm. Salary Rs. 80 and Rs. 60. Apply personally or write to D. LAWRIES & MEYER, Staff Suppliers 40, Ahmedabad Street, near Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3.
A 614

WANTED—A MANAGER with Banking experienced for the Vysia Bank Ltd., Bangalore City. Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00,000. Apply with testimonials and other particulars by the 30th April to the SECRETARY, VYSIA BANK LTD. Bangalore City.
A 615

WANTED for a big mofussil Mill a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, having experience of Combing Machines and spinning fine counts, stating age, nationality, qualifications and salary expected enclosing testimonials. Apply Box 200-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—100 really POOR MEN every one to get absolutely free medicines, worth Rupees five hundred, prepared by the Sanyasis of the "Sanyasi Mandir". Young energetic men can earn thousands of rupees by selling the medicines. Applications of only poor men shall be granted. Send your applications to "SANYASI BAGSING, Sanyasi Mandir, Block 10, Sargodha (Punjab)
A R 2362

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A POOR GUJARATI BRAHMIN wants a SERVICE in a small salary for the whole day knowing English, typewriting touch and extra work. Write quickly to Box No. 2502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2364

LOAN

WANTED—LOAN of 5 to 7 lakhs at 6 per cent. interest—cash credit system—on sound security. Direct correspondence preferred. For particulars refer to Box No. 2503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 2365

WANTED—FINANCIER with Rs. 20,000 to work as a partner or distributor for manufacturing KHADDAR & SWADESHI CLOTH waterproof coats with many other easy saleable articles. Apply to Box No. 2504, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
604

25000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL, Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GARAGES at Hashmat Mehel, Chowpatty Seaface, near Sandhurst Bridge, available. Water and compound convenience. Rent Rs. 15. Apply AGENT there.
C R 2368

ROOMS with water taps inside available soon. General W. C. arrangement. Suit single gentleman or student. Rent Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Agent, MAHENDRA MANSIONS (formerly Watson's Hotel), 144 Esplanade Road.
C R 2363

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A suitable MATCH for a young Vaish widower of twenty, having a son from former wife. Personal income from immoveable property about Rs. 700 p.m. The girl must be educated, accomplished, beautiful and of advance views. Interview with the girl essential before final engagement. No caste restrictions. Apply with full particulars and photo to Box No. 2501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 598

EDUCATIONAL

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

CHINA BAUG, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

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PROVIDES BUS SERVICE

RE-OPENS June 2nd, 1930

For prospectus and further particulars please apply to PRINCIPAL, Bhagat Ram Kumar, M.A. (Oxon).

Office hours during Vacation for Registration, etc., 9 A.M. to 11 A.M.

Telephone No. 24496
M 2342

WANTED—Applications are invited for Admission in Telegraph and S. M.'s classes. Rules, etc., on one anna stamp. Apply to G. T. T. CLASS, BARODA.
M R 2360

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 2351

BOOKS & STAMPS

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4
L 532

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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597.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

Loss of Documents of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the under-noted documents in respect of 20 Ordinary shares of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Mangoomal Jesasing have been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Allotment Letter for the shares of the new Company, into which the shares of the old Company standing in the name of the said Mr. Mangoomal Jesasing have been converted, will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

1. Certificate No. B14648 for 7 Ordinary shares Nos. 67236/40 and 71875/6.
2. Document for 3 Ordinary shares Nos. 138234/236.
3. Allotment Letter No. 1945 and Banker's Receipts for Rs. 5,000 for 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 150158/67 of the 1920 Issue.

Dated April, 1930.

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Premier Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the 5th day of May, 1930, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY and Mr. AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up without remuneration, and that the powers of the Liquidators might be exercised by each one of the abovenamed Mr. EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY and Mr. AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1930

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents.
609

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE UNITED COLOUR AGENCY LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 4th April, 1930, and confirmed at the General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1930, it was resolved to take the above Company into Voluntary Liquidation, and Mr. Bhagwanlal Tejaji Kharawala, Mr. Kalimudin Essufally Allanabanda and Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhagwanji Bharadwaj are appointed Liquidators without Remuneration.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1930.
CHAIRMAN,
C. B. BHARADWAJ.
The United Colour Agency Ltd.
608

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WVG. COMPANY, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the ordinary shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Building 42, Ballard Road, Fort, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators in place of the late Sheth Mulraj Khatau the surviving liquidator who died suddenly on 25th March 1930.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS,
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU.
TULSIDAS G. KHATAU.
G. W. DESAI,
Shareholders.
Bombay, 11th April, 1930.
579

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mathradas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the 5th day of May, 1930, when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its Liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY and Mr. AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up without remuneration, and that the powers of the Liquidators might be exercised by each one of the above-named Mr. EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY and Mr. AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1930

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents.
610

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HUSSEIN of Bandra has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any portion thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, exchange, trust, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36 Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay, Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground being tenancy at Will with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereof, situate, lying and being at Mahim Mori Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates ann Taxes under G Ward No. 6051, Street No. 526 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 15881, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 20/61 and Cadestral S. N. 1427 of Mahim Division and containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Keras Kessor on the West by a Gully and a house of Hiroobai, widow of Hari Bhiwa on the North by the secondly described property and on the South by a passage.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground being tenancy at will situate, lying and being at Mahim Mori Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 15882 and New Survey No 20/61 together with cocoanut trees plants and shrubs standing thereon and bounded on the East and West by a fully and vacant pieces of land on the North by the Sea shore and on the South by the hereinbefore firstly described property.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1930.

Messrs. PATHARE AND LILADHAR
612 Attorneys-at-Law.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Bundle, containing the original title deeds of the immoveable properties at Bombay described in the schedules hereunder written and belonging to our clients JENABBAI, daughter of Haji Manomed Hasnam and HALIMABAI, daughter of Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed has been LOST or MISLAID. Any person who finds the said documents is requested to communicate with us in the matter. The public are hereby warned against having any dealings in connection with the said documents.

THE SCHEDULES ABOVE REFERRED TO:

CHIKALWADI LANE PROPERTY, belonging to Jenabbai, daughter of Haji Mahomed Hasnam Chinoy.

Land at Chikalwady Lane, Tardeo of Foras Freehold Tenure admeasuring six hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors New Nos. C/13527 and C 1/13627 and new Survey Nos. 5/7045 and 5A/7045 and Cadastral Survey No 293 of Tardeo Division.

FORJETT STREET PROPERTY, belonging to Jenabbai, daughter of Haji Mahomed Hasham Chinoy.

Land of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Forjett Street admeasuring 786 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and known as plot No. 1 and bearing (along with other adjoining land) New Survey No. 1275 and Cadastral Survey No. 661 Tardeo Division with the building standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3427 (181A) Street No. 1 and 1A.

FORJETT STREET PROPERTY, belonging to Jenabbai daughter of Haji Mahomed Hasham Chinoy.

Land of pension and tax tenure situate at Forjett Street, admeasuring 1477 square yards or thereabouts (including 275½ square yards forming the Southern moiety of the portion of the private road on the North side of the building thereon) and known as Plot No. 2 and bearing (along with other adjoining land) New Survey No. 1275 and Cadastral Survey No. 661 Tardeo Division with the buildings, thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3427 (3) Street No. 3.

FORJETT STREET PROPERTY, belonging to Jenabbai, daughter of Haji Mahomed Hasham Chinoy.

Land of pension and tax tenure situate near Forjett Street admeasuring 1,715 2/3 square yards or thereabouts (including 262½ square yards forming the Northern moiety of the portion of the private road on the South side of the building thereon) and known as plot No. 5 and bearing (along with other adjoining land) New Survey No. 1275, Cadastral Survey No. 661, Tardeo Division with the building standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3428 (2) Street No. 2B.

TARDEO ROAD PROPERTY, belonging to Halimabai, daughter of Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed.

Land of Foras tenure situate at Tardeo Road admeasuring 927 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 1/3392 and 2/3392 and Cadastral Survey No. 363 of Tardeo Division with a dwelling house standing thereon and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3813 (1) and Street No. 663.

Dated this 23rd day of April 1930.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Jenabbai daughter of Haji Mahomed Hasham and Halimabai, daughter of Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed.
613

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P.O. BARTALA, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT LALWADY, PAREL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 8th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with the messuages and buildings standing thereon including the well on which is a water course on the North side of the said premises, situate at Parel, formerly admeasuring about 25403 square yards but of late found to admeasure about 24951 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 91 New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2514, Cadastral Survey Nos. 49, 123 Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1008 (2) etc., Street Nos. 1 a etc., and bounded on the North by a private Road leading to Lall Bagh belonging to Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, on the South partly by other properties of Byramjee Jeejibhoy, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Joseph Jafferson and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy whereon stand the Dinshaw Petit Mills belonging to the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and partly by the Tank, also the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Joseph Jafferson and Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, on the East partly by the said private Road and partly by the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit and on the West partly by Parel Road and partly by the Tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HANSALI TANK, DADAR AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT ANDHERI, VILLE PARLE, TARDEO ROAD AND LONAVLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Rattanbai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 4th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 3:—All that piece of land situate at Andheri Taluka Salsette (Shasti), forming part of Survey No. 61, Pot No. 0, Hissa No. 1, part of entry No. 262D, Survey No. 113, Pot No. 2, admeasuring about 15223 square yards and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jivanlal Chunilal and partly by a private passage, leading to Marzbanabad Road, on the West partly by the private passage, partly by the property of Raghunath Putlaji and partly by the land of the executors of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Varjiwandas, on the North partly by the private passage, partly by the property of Dr. N. N. Katrak and the executors of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas and on the South partly by the private passage and partly by the land of Gangadas Davabhai.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES:

LOT NO. 4 (A)—All that piece of land of Inamdari tenure situate at Ville Parle, admeasuring on actual Survey about 8789 square yards, bearing Transfer No. 1009D, Entry No. 864C etc., Survey No. 226 etc Pot No. 11 etc. Falni No. 50 part etc. and area according to Government Records about 2 acres 27 gunthas and bounded on the East partly by the property of Maneckji Seervai and partly by B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, on the West by the property of the Executors of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Varjiwardas, on the South partly by the property of Maneckji Seervai and partly by the property of Sorabjee Jamshedjee Sodawaterwalla, on the North partly by the property of Hormusji Maneckji Mehta and partly by the property of the Executors of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.

(B) All that piece of land formerly consisting of several pieces of land but now made up into one piece whereof the Wadias are Inamdars, situate at Ville Parle admeasuring about 53748 square yards, bearing Entry No. 3142 etc., Survey No. 226 etc Pot No. 2 etc., Falni No. 14 etc. and bounded on the East partly by the property of Rustomji Maneckji and partly by the properties of others, on the West partly by the property of Rustomji Maneckji and partly by the properties of others, on the North partly by the property of Eduljl Khursedji Banatwalla and partly by the properties of others and on the South partly by the property of Furdonji Palonji and partly by the properties of others.

On MONDAY, the 5th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure land with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Hansali Tank, Dadar, containing by actual admeasurement about 3446 square yards, but according to the title deeds, about 3306 square yards and according to the Collector's B.L. 3867 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 386, 483, New No. 4144, Old Survey No——, New Survey No. 1/1289, Cadastral Survey No. 216 of Mahim Division and bounded on the East by Tulsi Water Pipe Road and beyond that by B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, on the West by a public passage and beyond that by Hansali Tank and on the North and South by the property of Paul Miranda and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3713 (1) etc. Street Nos. 74, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 6th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms:

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of vacant land called Anjirbaug, situate at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 21,738 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 54 etc., New Nos. 13555 etc, Old Survey No. 201 etc. New Survey No. 7049, Cadastral Survey No. 5, etc. Tardeo Division and bounded on the East partly by New Cross Foras Road (Now Sleater Road) and partly by the property of Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff on the West by Mahaluxmi or Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla (known as Ramlal's Wady) and partly by the property of Goojrsett Simney and on the South by Sleater Road.

On the Same Day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms:—

LOT NO 5 (A).—All that piece of land situate at Lonavla, bearing Survey No. 144, admeasuring about 4 acres, assessment about 8 annas and bounded on the East by the property of Hana Moti, on the South by Poona Road, on the West by the compound of the portion of Survey No. 144 and on the North by a brook and beyond that land bearing Survey No. 123 of Tungarli Village and land bearing Survey No. 21.

(B) All that piece of land situate at Tungerli, bearing Survey No. 123, admeasuring about 8 acres 32 gunthas, assessment Rs. 2; Survey No. 126, admeasuring about 12 acres 20 gunthas, assessment Rs. 2 and a portion of Survey No. 125 admeasuring 18 acres 24½ Gunthas, after deducting 5 acres 9 Gunthas, 2 Acres 29 Gunthas and 3½ gunthas totaling 8 acres, 1½ gunthas sold to others, assessment Rs. 3, in all 30 acres 39½ gunthas and bounded on the East by land bearing Survey No. 127, 122, on the South partly by a brook and beyond that land bearing Survey No. 144 of Lonavla and partly by the compound of land bearing Survey No. 125, sold to Bai Dinbai Nowroji Cowasji Bamji on the West partly by the compound of land of Dinbai Nowroji Cowasji Bamji and partly by the compound of St. Peter's Nursery School and partly by the boundary of Survey No. 124 and a brook and on the North partly by a brook and beyond that the boundary of village Kupe.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO OFFICE OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE-TO ORDER OFFICE FURNITURE, "C" QUALITY GODREJ SAFE, REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 28th day of April, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the office on the 3rd Flat of Devkaran Nanji Buildings, 17 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, by order of the office concerned the undermentioned office furniture, etc.

"C" quality Godrej Safe with stand, Godrej steel cabinet, two Remington typewriters, Secretariat tables, Office writing tables, Record cases, Record book cases, sample cases sample boxes, racks, small boxes, revolving office chairs, wooden seated chairs, sample tables, stationery cupboards, typewriter table, office clock, Electric Ceiling fans, revolving book cases, electric lamps water filter, Office partition, railings, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Gurukul Anniversary, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 4 p.m. to 8-3. p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Semi-final:—Bangalore Y. M. C. A. v. Ajmere Loco Sports Club, Bombay Gym ground 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 25.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails of April 10, due a 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 26.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.

Mrs. Sumatibai Nanuji Rao, wife of Mr. Nanuji Makund Rao daughter of late Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, J.P. and mother of H. H. Maharani Indirabai Saheba Holkar, died on Monday, the 21st April, at 1-30 p.m., at Rampurkothi Indore. Deeply mourned by her devoted relatives.

SANTA CRUZ AND LEADERS—A public meeting to congratulate Swami Anand and Messrs Kher, Wandrekar and Patil on their arrest and conviction will be held at Viller Vila, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m., when Dr Savarkar will address the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Meigen Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th April, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th May.

The ss. "Yamagata Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th May.

"A" WARD D. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A general meeting of the members of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Committee's Office at 8 p.m. to elect the Vice-President and the Treasurer.

—FETE RAFFLE.—Dil Pazir Fete Motor Car Raffle will be drawn at the Princess Victoria Marv Gymkhana, Cooperage, to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS' DINNER.—The annual Dinner of the Incorporated Accountants' Association will be held at the Radio Club, Queens Road Bombay, to-day (Thursday), at 8-15 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY (BOMBAY) EXHIBITION.—The last day to send the exhibits for this exhibition is 5th of May.

VILE PARLE MEDICAL UNION.—A meeting of the Medical Union of Vile Parle held on 20th instant resolved unanimously to use genuine Swadeshi goods and complete boycott of British manufactured articles.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.—A general meeting of the Vile Parle Yorth League will be held to day (Thursday), 9 p.m at Liberty Lodge, Juhu Road when the Election of a President in the place of Mr. G. D. Bhatt (Jailed) and one Secretary will take place.

ATHNI LEADERS GIVEN HARD LABOUR.

ATHNI, April 22.

Secretary, Satyagraha Committee, Taluka Athni wires:

Mr. M. R. Joshi sold contraband salt. Mr. Joshi was charged under Section 47-C of the Salt Act and 117 I.P.C. and Mr. Gurunath under 117 I.P.C. They were tried and sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 in default one month's and 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine in default two months respectively. Both were taken under police escort.

FORTY ARRESTS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 23.

Police made nearly forty arrests for disorderly behavour in connection with yesterday's hartal of whom 27 were released. The others were produced in batches before the Third Presidency Magistrate to day. Two were sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment each. Other cases are pending.

It is announced that Salt Satyagrahis in the city propose to continue the campaign in batches of five. Details and future programme will be settled at their meeting this evening.—A. P.

KHYBER RAILWAY BLOCK.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Rawalpindi, wires under date April 23:—Due to fall reavy cutting the line at mile 656/1 between Landikhana and Landikotal on the Khyber Railway has been blocked and through communication interrupted. No. 15 Up and 16-Down trains have been cancelled between Landikotal and Landikhana. The block is likely to be removed by 16 hours to-morrow.—A. P.

ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD OF AUSTRIA IN CHARGE LARCENY

—:o:—

£ 80,000 Necklace Illegally Sold

ORIGINALLY GIFT OF NAPOLEAN.

LONDON, April 23.

New York.—The Grand Jury have indicted Archduke Leopold of Austria who is at present in New York on the charge of first degree of larceny in connection with the sale to a New York Jeweller of a diamond necklace valued at eighty-thousand sterling, belonging to the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria. C. F. Townsend and his wife have also been indicted in his connection. The necklace was the gift of Napolean to Empress Maria Louise. Townsend who is allege to have described himself as Ex-Colonel in the British Secret Service, had formerly held power of attorney from the Archduchess to sell necklace. Witnesses allege that power of attorney had been cancelled and, nevertheless, Townsend sold the necklace for twelve-thousand sterling of which the Archduchess received only 1454 sterling. The Archduke Leopold is alleged to have admitted having received commission on the sale.—Reuter.

BANK OF INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

—:o:—

Scheme Launched And Approved At Semi-Official Meeting

LONDON, April 23.

Basle.—The Bank of International Settlements was formally launched at a directors' meeting which unanimously adopted a report on its organisation submitted by the British delegates, Sir Charles Addis, and unanimously elected Mr. Gates Magarrah (United States) as Chairman, and with one dissentiment elected M. Pierre Quesnay (France) as Managing Director.

Sir Charles Addis (Britain) and Doctor Melchior (Germany) both of whom have played large part in elaboration of Young Plan have been elected Vice-Chairman. Owing to the fact that Britain and Italy have not yet ratified the Young Plan, yesterday's meeting was only semi-official. Its decisions will be confirmed at an official meeting to be held as soon as all the States concerned have ratified the Young Plan.—Reuter.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 23.

Mr. M. K. Bhattacharya, Police Officer, Intelligence Branch, Howrah, was further cross-examined this morning at the resumed hearing of the Meerut alleged conspiracy case by the accused Mitra on several points in connection with the East Indian Railway Strike.

Mr. Shamsuddin a search witness, was next cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, Defence Counsel, and re-examined by Mr. Khairat Nabi on behalf of the prosecution.

The Court then rose for the day. In the afternoon the accused will examine exhibits.—A. P.

STRIKE IN DELHI MILLS.

NEW DELHI, April 23.

About five thousand workmen employed at the Delhi Cloth Mills struck work this morning on the question of reduction of wages. It is alleged by them that the management recently reduced wages by three pies per pound, while the Managements maintain that no reduction has been effected lately. When the mills opened for work to-day it is stated that the workers assembled outside the mills and refused to go in.

After most of the workers had gone home, about a hundred of them paraded the mill area with the Red Flag.—A. P.

MISSING AFGHAN SARDAR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 23.

Sardar Muhaamad Afzal Khan, grandson of Sardar Ayub Khan, who escaped from Dehra Dun at the end of March last, has surrendered himself at Bannu. He is being taken to Peshawar and will be sent to Dehra Dun under police escort.—A. P.

CUTCH YOUTH CONFERENCE

ANJAR, April 3.

The youths of Cutch assembled in Anjar Parishad Pandal on the 22nd April under the presidentship of Mr. Mulraj Karsandas of Bombay to form a Cutch Youth League. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Chagarlal Mehta, Talbjee, Somavala and Shivdas Prabhulal Dholakia.

Messrs. Vallabhdas Mehta and Fulshanker Patani appealed to the Youths of Cutch to rise equal to the occasion and convene as soon as possible the Cutch Yuvak Sammelan. A committee was appointed with Messrs. Prabhulal Dholakia, Vallabhdas Mehta and Fulshankar Patani as secretaries.

An appeal was made for funds and about Rs. 500 was collected on the spot.—Free Press.

LADIES VISIT DADAR CHAWLS.

Evangel Of Liquor Boycott.

GOLD BANGLES FOR MAHATMAJI.

April 23.

(Through Rashtriya Stree Sabha)

On Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. a procession of women started from Madhav Baug for Charni Road and took water from the sea. At 3-30 p.m. a volunteer meeting was held at Congress House.

The meeting of Rastriya Stree Sabha was held at 3-30 p.m. at Dadar. Miss Kamakati Natrajan presided. Ratanbhai Mehta and some other ladies appealed to the ladies to boycott foreign cloth and to picket liquor shops. About 50 ladies were present. At 6 p.m. 9 lady volunteers went to Worli to visit its chaw's in order to make friends with the women folk. To their great disappointment they found the chawls a most vacant. They spoke to the few women who received them cordially and also spoke to the men requesting them to boycott liquor and told them in few words about the present situation. Then Mrs. Kamalabai Raja Rao spoke to some of the men of their (ladies') mission.

To her great surprise she found herself surrounded by eager listeners. About fifty men came and heard the message. After giving them an idea of the present situation and telling them how liquor harms the people of India, Mrs. Raja Rao urged them over and over again to boycott liquor. Some men came forward promising to give up liquur and to help their brothers to do so too.

On the 22nd at 3 p.m. a meeting of Rashtriya Stree Sabha was held at Madhav Bag. Mrs. Jankibai Jamnalal Bajaj presided. About 300 Marwari ladies and 200 Gujarati ladies were present. The President's lecture was so appealing that two Marwari ladies, Mrs. Kasturimall Anandilal and Laduramji Chidwala and Ramrimdas Khedia gave 8 gold bangles for Mahatmaji and some ladies gave money.

To-day 9 lady volunteers have gone to visit Dadar chawls to appeal to the women to help the volunteers to picket liquor shops.

RALLYING TO CONGRESS STANDARD.

—:o:—

More Volunteers.

(Through B. P. C. C. Satyagraha Committee).

1828 Smt. Bai Narmada Gajanan Pathak.
1829 Sjt. Raghunath Shanker Padhye.
1830 Sjt. Thakoredas Jaikisondas.
1831 Sjt. Mathuranath Vishnu Kulkarni.
1832 Sjt. Rossenalli Hyderalli.
1833 Sjt. Vishnu Datt Mishra.
1834 Sjt. Nathuram Chandra Modak.
1835 Sjt. Madanlal Goverdhan Jojidia.
1836 Sjt. Popatlal Dayabhai Shah
1837 Sjt. P. Radha Krishna Naidu.
1838 Sjt. Mehta Dolatram Visram.
1839 Sjt. K. S. Venkateswara Iyer.
1840 Sjt. Vithaldas Kasturchand Shah.
1841 Sjt. Chandra Bhusan Sindall.
1842 Sjt. Madan Sitaram.
1843 Sjt. Yermal Guru Rao.
1844 Sjt. Sitaram Gopal Devlekar.
1845 Sjt. Trivedi Bharat Himatlal
1846 Sjt. Mohanlal Purshottamlal.
1847 Sjt. Kanthal Maganlal Tatsania.
1848 Sjt. Mangala Nand Hindi.
1849 Sjt. Dattatraya Dadabhai.
1850 Smt. Nimbabai Laxman.
1851 Smt. Krishnakumari Sardesai.
1852 Sjt. Dattaram Krishnaji Chawan.
1853 Sjt. Hasumant Dhondy.
1854 Sjt. Karsan Das.
1855 Sjt. Ramdas Ganpat.
1856 Sjt. Navji Mehta.
1857 Sjt. Damoder Madhavji.
1858 Sjt. Ishwarlal Chhaganlal Kania.
1859 Sjt. Ra[illegible] Gopal.
1860 Sjt. Rambharose Umaprashad.
1861 Sjt. Lal Singh Akah.
1862 Sjt. Prithi Singh.
1863 Sjt. Rattan Singh.
1864 Sjt. Gurudial Singh.
1865 Sjt. Lal Singh Ramgaria.
1866 Sjt. Murti Singh.
1867 Sjt. Prem Singh.
1868 Sjt. Kripal Singh Ramgarhia.
1869 Sjt. Devidas Udhawji Panvelker.
1870 Sjt. Deonandan.
1871 Sjt. Nityananda.
1872 Sjt. Dayaji Lovejt.
1873 Sjt. Jayashanker Chhaganlal.
1874
1875 Sjt. Kantilal Motilal.
1876 Sjt. Purshottam Tribhuvandas.
1877 Sjt. Shivshanker Pranlal Trivedi.

Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond has left Simla on an inspection tour to Karachi and Quetta and returns to Simla about the 7th May.—A. P.

SOLICITORS TO OBSERVE HARTAL TO-DAY.

IN Honour Of Messrs. Munshi & Kher.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—We beg to send you herewith a copy of the circular signed by several leading firms of attorneys practising in Bombay and request you to be so good as to publish the same in the to-morrow's issue of your paper for the benefit of the solicitors practising in the High Court.—Yours, etc.,

S. J. AMIN,
H. M. MEHTA

Bombay, April 23.

CIRCULAR.

Attorneys are requested to close their offices to-morrow Thursday the 24th instant in honour of the conviction and sentence passed on Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate and Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor.

Bombay, dated this 23rd day of April, 1930.

Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.
Madhavji and Co.
Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co.
G. A. Somjee.
Shamrao Mniocheher and Hiralal.
Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.
Motichhand and Devidas
Raghavayya Nagindas and Co.
Amin and Desai
Mansukhlal Hiralal and Co.
Pandia and Co.
Hiralal M. Mehta and Co.
Thakoredas Daru and Hemani
Sabnis Goregaokar and Sanjit Purnanand and Jasubhai
Amarchand and Mangaldas
Rele and Co.
G. B. Pandya and Co.
R. B. Mazgowwala
J. S. Rutnagar and Co.
Jagmohandas Gordhandas and Fozdar.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of the circular signed by several firms of attorneys of Bombay sent to you I beg to inform you that the following further signatures have been obtained from the said circular. I may mention that the time being short at our disposal further signatures could not be obtained on the circular. I however understand that several other firms of solicitors are closing their offices to-morrow.—Yours, etc.,

H. M. MEHTA.

Names of the firms:—

Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan,
" Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas,
" Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan.
" Mehta Laljee and Co.
" Kanga and Co.,
" Dharamsey Dadachandji & Co. (In protest against conviction).
" Dakshit Manekial and Co.
" Harilal Thakkar and Co.,
" Sukhtankar and Gupte.
" Choksi and Co.,
" Phiroz B. Choksi and Co.,
" Samant and Co.
" Lala and Co.
" Javeri and Co.

MISINTERPRETING QURAN

Charge Against Moulvi Mahomed Yacub.

Several members of the Reception Committee and Subject Committee of the All-India Palestine Conference held in Bombay last week under the presidentship of Maulvi Mohamed Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly, have sent the following letter to the president protesting against certain remarks regarding the present Independence movements in the country. Following is the text of that letter.

To,

The President, All-India Palestine Conference, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned beg to draw your attention to that part of your presidential address in which you have discussed the present political situation in the country and on the authority of Quranic quotations have described the present Independence movement as lawless and rebellious (fitna and faasad) and have said that it would be acting against their religion if Muslims took part in it. In our humble opinion you have not made a proper use of the holy teachings of the Quran in this respect, because the meaning that you have put on the Quranic quotations as well as their interpretation is totally irrelevant. Not only that but by your misinterpretation you have ridiculed the teachings of the Quran in the respect. We hope that you will take the trouble to delete this part from your presidential address beginning from the 33rd line and ending in the 38th line on page 7.

"The Holy Quran has at more than one place condemned lawlessness and anarchy and forbidden the faithful from creating disturbance in the world. This attitude of the Mussalmans is highly worthy of approbation and the few isolated individuals, who have been induced to play the black sheep are exceptions which go only to prove the rule and fully deserve the condemnation of their co-religionists."

While discussing political matters you ought to have expressed whatever political opinions you held and ought not to have brought in the teachings of the Quran and thereby given the opponents a chance to ridicule it. We hope you will kindly place this letter before the Subjects Committee, otherwise we shall be free to try in every possible way to put a stop to this danger of the Islamic teachings being misinterpreted and ridiculed.

We remain,
Yours Sincerely.
(Maulvi) Ataullah,
Rizaul-Haq Abbasi,
Ahmed H. S. Khatri.
Habib Shakur,
Raoj Pasha of Arcot,
Haji Nur Mohamed Ahmed.
Rajab Ali Ibrahim.
(Maulana) Abdul Qadir,
Haji Fateh Mohamed Gani.

(Members of the Reception Committee and the Subjects Committee).

MAULANA MAHAMED ALI AND QURAN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—No words can be too strong to condemn the audacity on the part of Mr. Muhammad Ali to have suggested an amendment to a verse in the Quran. Speaking in his own rambling way at the Palestine Conference he quoted a verse from the holy book of Islam in which the Prophet has been reminded that the Christians and the Jews will not be on good terms with him until and unless he follows their religion. Now these are the words of God which do not admit of any addition or alteration at the hands of a human being. But Mr. Muhammad Ali, our pseudo Maulana added the word "Hindus" after the word "Jews" which is nothing short of a blasphemy. He told it openly at the meeting and the same has now been reproduced in the Daily "Khilafat". It is a pity that there has been no protest against it. If a non-Muslim hand had done it, the Ali brothers would have been the first to condemn his action. Inter alia I may be allowed to say that the word "Hindu" does not occur in the holy Quran at all.—Yours etc.,

"Z."

WHERE IS THE VICEROY ?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When under Mahatmaji's exhortation and guidance the people of India have pledged themselves to strict non-violence and have expressed, in no unmistakable terms, their determination to carry on, suffering patiently and bravely, the unique fight for India's freedom without shedding a single drop of blood, it is a matter of great shame that the non-violent satyagrahis should be subjected to severe lathi blows and meted out cruel treatment.

The people have been breaking the Salt Law by no means secretly; on the contrary, they have been doing that under full public gaze and after giving due intimation to the authorities, and that is a sure indication of their perfect willingness to undergo all the sufferings the Civil Disobedience of Law entails. Why then treat them mercilessly by belabouring them with lathis and by inflicting injuries on their persons, and by resorting to various ways, which no gentle people would like to commit to paper? These methods are certainly unworthy of a nation that boasts of high civilization.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to Mahatmaji's celebrated letter regretted that Mahatmaji's contemplated move involved violation of Law and Order; but His Excellency does not seem to have realised that the Police excesses, such as have been reported from all over India also involve violation of Law and Order.

If people break Laws, let them be tried and jailed, but is the police justified in inflicting injuries on peaceful citizens for offences that are punishable by a competent authority?

It is indeed a scandalous state of things that what even a Magistrate or a Judge would refrain from doing is being now and then perpetrated by a Police constable or a Sergeant with no authority whatsoever and without the slightest compunction.

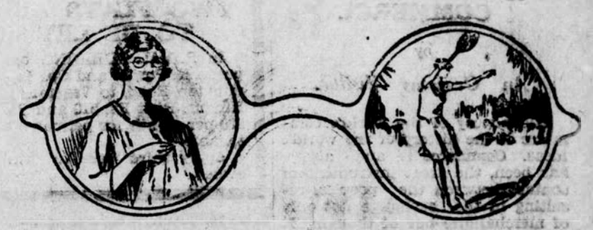
It is, therefore, the bounden and sacred duty of His Excellency the Viceroy—the representative of His Majesty to protect the people from the violence of the Police force.

It's a pity that he has failed to do anything so far.

What wonder is there if people feel constrained to ask "Where is the Viceroy".

Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.



NEAR AND FAR

Eyes Need Help

Fine needlework, close print, a flashing ball against the sky, the moving pictures . . . all imposing new demands on the twin organs of sight. And the potential causes of dangerous eyestrain.

Properly fitted glasses prevent eyestrain. Even normal sighted people have been assisted by glasses, so scientists have discovered. Prevention is better than cure. Let glasses preserve as well as perfect your sight. Consult an experienced optician at

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HYDROCELE EXPERT.

Radically cures Hydrocele without Operation, within 15 minutes only.

Will be in BOMBAY for the following days.

DATES:—23rd April to 4th May 1930.

TIME:—9 to 12 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.

FEE:—Consultation Rs. 5/-

ADDRESS:—Hararwala Bldg. Golpitha, BOMBAY

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Customs Qualify For Finals.

An exciting game was witnessed by a moderately large crowd when the St. Patrick's team went down to the Customs. Although the home team won by 6 goals to 2, they did not have it all their own way. The visitors lacked the quick shooting ability of the Customs' forwards but nevertheless often tested Cowton who brought off some really excellent saves.

Feroz Khan, Pinto and Milne were the star players of the day and between them made a number of concerted advances which proved quite successful. Potts was inclined to be erratic and Brewin and Kher Singh were not at their best. In the Karachi men, Mendes, Rebeiro and Pereira were good; Pitcher was rather weak and spoilt many chances.

In the early stages play was of an even nature, and the ball was in mid-field for about eight minutes. A short corner against St. Patricks resulted in Jagat Singh scoring with a well timed follow through. Within the next minute, the Karachi men ran down and Rebeiro taking a pass darted in to score the equaliser. The game at this stage promised a grim struggle and the Customs were awarded a long corner which however proved abortive. They hemmed the Karachi men in their half for a considerable time and a nice combination between Feroz Khan and Milne gave the latter an opportunity of scoring with a neat scoop. A little later Milne again drove in a hard shot but the goalie brought his pads to the ball and cleared in time. Feroz Khan added the third soon after and then the visitors made a raid but Cowton stopped two difficult shots.

Soon after changing ends, St. Patricks forced a short corner but Khuda Bux was pulled up for sticks. Pinto receiving the ball from Feroz Khan scored the fourth goal from a difficult position. At this setback the visitors renewed their efforts and from a short corner, Mendes reduced the lead with a father feeble drive. The Karachi men certainly had the better of the exchanges now, but Milne added two more to put the issue beyond doubt.

THE TEAMS WERE:

CUSTOMS A. C.:

Cowton, Goal; Abreo and Potts, Backs; Dique, Brewin and Kher Singh, Halves; Jagat Singh, Milne, Feroz Khan, Pinto and Conlan, Forwards.

ST. PATRICKS, KARACHI:

Abrahams, Goal; Irani and Rajabai, Backs; Hannah, Mendes and Abdulla, Halves; Rebeiro, Khuda Bux, Pereira, Pitcher and Fernandes, Forwards.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Banks and Littlewood.

TO-DAY'S MATCH:

5-30 p.m.: Ajmere Loco S.C. vs. mangalore Y.M.C.A. (Semi Finals.)

M.C.C. TEAM'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

FIFTEEN PLAYERS TO MAKE THE TRIP.

Arrangements are being made to welcome the English team which will visit this country next autumn. The M.C.C. has given its formal recognition to the Board of Control and this body has arranged the tour and the fixtures. It is believed that the team will be comprised mainly of amateurs so that the costs of the tour will not be too heavy.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

—:o:—

INDIA VS. GREECE.

India has only to win one more match to enter the next round for the Davis Cup.

The doubles pair Charangiva and Soni beat Balli and Garangioris (Greece) in four sets, the score being (6-2), (3-6), (6-1), (9-7).

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

—:o:—

Tom Newman leads Inman in the second heat of the Professional Championship. The following are the latest scores:

Newman (in play)	2,001
Inman	703

DATTATRYA WEIGHT LIFTING CONTEST.

—:o:—

The contest was started at p.m. on the 19th April, 1930 in the presence of a large audience, the Parsis attending in large numbers.

The result of the contest was as follows:—

There were three lifts viz. (1) Two Hands Clean and Military Press, (2) Two Hands Clean and Jerk and (3) Two Hands Dead Lift.

Total of Three Lifts:—1. B. Wagh 783 lbs. Catch-Weight Champion. 2. S. M. Crawford 728 lbs 3. D. F. Hatiram 691 lbs. 4. S. J. Kole 577 lbs. 5. T. N. Mahadevan 570 lbs. 6. V. S. Mani 533 lbs.

According to body-weight the following was the order:—

	Points secured
1. D. F. Hatiram	5.62
2. S. M. Crawford	5.56
3. S. J. Kole	5.34
4. V. S. Mani	5.17
5. T. N. Mahadevan	5.04

Mr. Wagh competed for Catch-weight prize only.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

—:o:—

On Wednesday, the 23rd April, 1930, tenders to the amount of £6,550,600 at 1s. 5-27/32d. were received and allotted approximately 15 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 30th April on the same conditions as previously announced.

A HISTORY OF COMMERCE

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The history of the world's commerce is the history of the world's ideas. Commerce is, and always has been, the great instrument of contact between the peoples, resulting in the exchange not only of merchandise but of thought. It was under the Roman Empire that trade expansion first impelled the West to encroach upon the East, an encroachment that led, not to the westernisation of the East, but to the easternisation of the West by the agency of Christianity. Even India extended her hospitality to colonies of Roman traders. Geographers of the later Roman world described her coasts for the benefit of Roman merchantmen. Afterwards, during the Dark and Middle Ages, a slender stream of eastern spices, stuffs, and works of art, continued to trickle into Europe through Constantinople. At length, Vasco da Gama sailed in one direction and Columbus in another, both in search once more of first-hand commerce with the Indies. Half a century later, Albuquerque founded Goa, the first of all those great ports like Bombay and Calcutta, Hong Kong and Shanghai, which have since brought the whole world to trade with the East. The Portuguese were followed by French, English and Danes; the Dutch attained Ceylon; all came with one object. Finally, in the nineteenth century, even China and Japan opened their doors to the western ventures.

The western education of Asia, be it political or economic, is a process which cannot be denied. Temporary it may be. Temporary many hope it will be. Temporary many are determined it shall be. But without it, the peoples of Asia could never have learnt to play their part in the universal civilisation of the future; and the Indian nation's effectiveness in the world might still have reached no further than its own coasts. Western traders brought this education in material things, just as eastern prophets have carried westward education in spiritual things. And to the traders, whatever their politics, is honour due.

It would be a mistake to argue that, because now the eastern nations are beginning to find their feet in a westernised world, the educative function of commerce has ceased or must cease. It can never cease. Economic laws are the strongest of all laws, because man obeys them involuntarily. And in this age, so diverse have man's needs become, that no nation pretending to be civilised can be self-supporting. Furthermore, the character of commerce has changed. Three centuries ago, the distinction between the merchant venturer and the pirate was of the slightest. To-day, the merchant and the business man must assume a moral responsibility towards those affected by their activities or stand condemned by public opinion.

In all India, there is no business organisation which touches so closely the life of the entire community, from the richest to the poorest, as the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India. This company, recognising that its interests and those of the Indian people are identical, welcomes the attention of the Indian public. Its function may be described as that of marketing the various forms of oil needed by India to the best advantage both of the individual consumer and of the country as a whole. If its methods and executives are western, they not only uphold the long tradition of intercourse between East and West, but seek to improve it.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 35*

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BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1930.

FRENZIED CRITICISM.

—:o:—

Till recently some critics of Mahatma Gandhi, the Anglo-Indian press in particular, used to say that his influence was waning, that he was at best a dreamer and a saint, but that as a politician he was a back number, and, as a man of action, zero. When, however, he accepted the creed of Independence and led the Lahore session of the Congress and when the whole country pledged itself to follow his lead, these critics rubbed their eyes and wondered what it all meant. And when the country made good its pledge during the National Week and in certain parts of Gujarat "Gandhi Raj" was reported to prevail, the critics' rage knew no bounds. Now our contemporary, the "Times of India," chooses to think that Gandhiji "is becoming less the saint and more the man of action, that his halo of saintliness is fading" and that a variety of circumstances "are rapidly undermining his influence as a moral and spiritual force." Our contemporary is evidently much upset at Gandhiji's refusing to call off his campaign because a crowd in Karachi created a disturbance and when leaders like Mr. Jairamdas were trying to pacify it the police without giving warning fired on it and killed two persons and because a band of revolutionaries at Chittagong shed more innocent blood. No one condemns the violence at Chittagong more than Mahatma Gandhi and the Congressmen because it harms their cause. But Gandhiji has refused to call off or even suspend the campaign because, among other reasons, there is no earthly connection between the Satyagraha movement and the Chittagong outrage and because he is anxious to establish the supremacy of non-violence as an arbiter between one nation and another. The Chittagong outrage is but a symptom of an old disease which Gandhiji has done more to heal than anybody else but which is not wholly healed because of persistent denial of freedom to India. Satyagraha is, indeed, a safety valve against more outbreaks of violence on the part of misguided persons. And it is only because Gandhiji is the greatest force for non-violence that Government studiously refrain from touching him. There is no single leader of men in any part of the world who is doing more to win individuals and nations to the path of non-violence than Mahatma Gandhi and the "Times of India's" futile jibes will not take away anything from his reputation as the Apostle of Non-violence.

Another unpleasant experience for the "Times of India" is that even the matter-of-fact businessmen of Bombay have decided to support the Gandhi movement. All honour to these businessmen. The foremost among these to help the movement are the Bombay Shroff Association. The resolutions passed by the Association at its general meeting last week are drastic and may well fill apologists of vested interests with consternation. The first resolution declares that it is "a religious duty of every member to help the present situation in the country in all possible and practicable ways and to take an effective part therein." Other resolutions state that the members of the Association "should not import or buy foreign and especially British cloth," "should not use cloth of the mills of British ownership, considering the same in the category of Manchester cloth," "should not place their monies in fixed deposits accounts with the British Exchange Banks as well as the Imperial Bank of India," and finally, "should not buy Government paper on their own account or on behalf of their constituents, the same being injurious from economic as well as political standpoints." The "Times of India" is well aware of the implications of these resolutions, which will not fail to be widely copied. So it tries to frighten the Shroffs into believing that Gandhiji's campaign would plunge the country into chaos "because no alternative Government has been proposed" and that "the stability of the country on which credit and the livelihood of the Shroffs among others depend, would disappear." It even goes so far as to observe that the Gandhi movement would depress cotton prices and "retard the march towards prosperity of the Bombay mill industry." It passes one's understanding how an intensive Swadeshi campaign in favour of wholly indigenous cloth can be anything but a help to the cotton producer and the salvation of the mill industry. In fact on another page the "Times of India" publishes a message from its Ahmedabad correspondent that "in view of the Gandhi movement" the Mill-owners' Association has postponed the operation of its decision to close the mills two days per week and that "as the mills are now expecting a boom period" several mills are considering the question of making arrangement for working both day and night." So much for the honesty of this journal's comment. And as for the chaos and the loss of credit and all that, such bogeys have ceased to frighten even school-boys. Indian businessmen know their interests but too well to need counsel from interested quarters. The prestige of the Government will no doubt suffer as a result of Gandhiji's campaign and Government will be compelled to yield to the will of the Nation. But that is part of the plan of the campaign to substitute a truly National system of Government in place of the present one. And those who succeed so far can well be trusted to inaugurate a stabler and better system of Government.

THE FATAL GRIP.

—:o:—

After ninety-two days of discussions and negotiations behind the scenes between separate groups, the delegations of the Five Powers represented at the London Naval Conference have agreed upon certain conclusions which give ample indication of the distressing fact that the politicians and experts who deliberated for these several days are not prepared to embark upon a policy of radical disarmament. They are still held in the fatal grip of mutual distrust and are tied to the belief that "safety and security" for their respective countries lie in keeping up armaments. They had a chance of leading world opinion, now more and more inclined to trust to arbitration rather than to brute force in the solution of differences between two countries. They have missed the splendid opportunity. The British Premier appears to be conscious of this failure when he says: "We have proved how when the world likes, the menace of arms can be removed by treaties. This treaty carries us to 1936 when further progress should be possilbe."

But if the participants at the London Naval Conference had courageously led the way, the world would have liked nothing better than an all-round reduction, not only in naval armaments but in land and air forces. The three biggest Naval Powers of the world saw, however, in the Conference a possibility of strengthening their own position, while they left France and Italy to wrangle over questions of parity and ignored conveniently the fact that no general naval understanding could be effective unless it had secured the consent of Spain who has large naval ambitions and of humbled and crippled Germany whose naval ambitions have been suppressed as a result of the imposition upon her of the notorious Versailles Treaty. All that the London Conference has done is (1) to achieve "an attenuated success" by abolishing capital ships, antiquated engines of naval warfare which can be now conveniently dropped out from the ever-increasing variety of instruments of carnage, (2) to usher in the picturesque phraseology of "humanization of submarines" without tackling the problem of reducing the death-dealing potency of these subterranean monsters and (3) to touch lightly the complicated problem of drastic reduction in light cruisers. The only reference the Five Power Naval Treaty makes to air armaments is ominous enough. It declares that none of the signatories shall construct air craft carriers or equip lesser air crafts with guns above six inches but this only means that none of the Five Powers is willing to curtail the feverish activity in which every one of them is engaged of producing a large number of small but efficient air monsters whose destructive powers shall be greater than that of the air fleets of the Great War. In France, in particular, public opinion is solidly behind the Government proposal to create a still larger air fleet.

The Treaty will remain operative until December 31, 1936. During the intervening years Mr. MacDonald will, we presume, desire the world to indicate its liking, in a manner more to his satisfaction, for all round disarmament. He can rest assured that the people of India, who have made non-violence their sheet-anchor, will bless the day when in Europe and America the Government of each country through pressure of public opinion is at last prepared to take up seriously the question of all round effective disarmament on land, sea and air. Therein lies their only hope of escaping the present crushing burden of army expenditure which consumes more than half of their public revenues. If India were free she would have raised her voice powerfully against the race in armaments. A truly national Government would have exerted its utmost to contribute to a policy of world disarmament as its only hope for saving a large amount for nation-building purposes. That is why Indians regard with keen interest the half-hearted efforts made at Geneva and in London to secure at least partial disarmament in one particular sphere. That these efforts have failed is due largely to the Imperialist outlook of Britain, France and Japan, with their hypocritical excuse that they must keep up large armaments because they have "the integrity and welfare" of other races to consider.

THEIR INFINITE VARIETY.

—:o:—

The judicial vagaries of the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra deserve notice. He and his employers, the Government of Bombay, have to thank themselves if the public impression that there has been gross abuse of law thickens, when they notice the infinite variety of the sentences he has imposed on the salt satyagrahis brought up for trial before him. Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj and his companions were marked out for a savage sentence. Messrs. Kher and Wandrekar are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight months and a fine or in default four months more while an aged Koli is sentenced to fifteen months and a fine, or in default, to three months more. And, yet the magistrate in an 'obiter dictum' on the "salt mania which has possessed the minds of the accused" observed that this "mania" would "evaporate" by their serving 'moderate sentences." Are these moderate sentences? Is there any indication in them of the true judicial conception of making the punishment fit the offence? Does Mr. Fernandez know more about law than the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay who have been trying similar cases?

THAT "ANNOYING MEGALOMANIAC."

—:o:—

We referred only a few days ago in these columns to the grossly abusive misrepresentation of Gandhiji's movement and the vilification of the Mahatma which continue in the British Imperialist Press. The campaign is conducted mainly by means of despatches to Fleet Street journals by their special correspondents in India. One of these scribes accused the Indian Press of telling lies and referred in contemptuous terms to "Babu eloquence". How the boot is on the other leg is illustrated in an atrocious and vulgar essay in calumny by the special correspondent in Bombay of the "Spectator" of London. This person makes the hazardous assertion that "most of the Indians with whom you come in contact say that Mr. Gandhi must completely fail" and caps it with the still more atrocious remark that "they regard Mr. Gandhi as an annoying megalomaniac." It is remarkable how these countrymen of ours do not possess the courage to fight Mahatmaji openly, but are willing to abuse him in secret interviews with foreigners. One wonders in fact if such persons do exist. The special correspondent, of course, is at great pains to mislead the British public into believing that Gandhiji issued an edict" to the Viceroy when he wrote his famous Eleven Points' letter to him and he regards this "edict" as "a manifestation of a truth often forgotten in England —that while some Indians speak in terms of democracy, all think in the language of autocracy." As Indians are not concerned what "manifestations" possess the British public they can afford to laugh at the crudities and the lying propaganda of their scribes out for "copy" in this country, but they will believe them, ultimately to their own peril.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

THE LAND REVENUE IN BRITISH INDIA.

(BY POLITICUS).

III*

The Land Revenue demand comes third in Mahatma Gandhi's 11 Points. That must not be taken to imply that he, or any one considering such subjects, underrates the importance of the Land Revenue. To Government, indeed, it is no longer the most important source of income which it used to be in the last century. In the aggregate revenues of India, that from land nowadays comes a long way after the Customs Revenue. And even so, the income is derived not by the national, but by the local provincial, Governments. This does not mean, of course, that the burden is the less on the tax-payer in this category. It only means that attention to his grievances is more difficult to attract,—the more so as Land Revenue has been made a reserved subject, and placed in charge of a Member of Government not responsible to the elected representatives of the people. And Government have shown their regard for this question—by withdrawing it deliberately from the consideration of such bodies of experts as their own Taxation Committee of a few years ago. On the other hand, with Mahatmaji, and his disciples, the evil of the Land Revenue has ever come in the forefront of their programme of seeking redress for grievances. It was a struggle in connection with the established policy in regard to Land Revenue, which led to the historic prologue to the drama now enacting, at Bardoli. And it may quite likely be made the next field of battle between the Satyagrahi Swaraj army, and the Government of India. To-day, also, it is interesting to note that the main demand in the Eleven Points is more definite and clear-cut in respect of Land Revenue, than perhaps any other single item in the whole schedule of the Eleven Points.

A BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW.

The Revenue from Land is derived by the Indian Government in several ways in the several provinces. According to the Taxation Committee,

"The Indian systems are the result of a gradual process of evolution from indigenous practice, and they have been moulded into their present shape by British officers, quite independently of one another, to suit local circumstances in different provinces.

"Except in British Baluchistan, the revenue has ceased to represent a portion of the gross produce. In the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, the Government demand is theoretically based on the economic rent, but actually takes many other factors into consideration. In the case of Madras and Burma, the assessment is theoretically based on the net produce, while in Bombay the rate of assessment is arrived at empirically with reference to general economic considerations, and in practice is based rather on the actual rent paid than on any theoretical calculation of the net produce."

COMPLICATIONS: WHO OWNS THE LAND?

This summary presentment naturally does not tell the reader many points of complications involved in the Land Revenue systems of British India. The different provinces show a radical difference, 'inter se', in the rights of land tenure, and the consequent variation in the actual burden of the Land Revenue.

THE ZAMINDAR?

There are practically entire provinces in India—like Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam,—where the Land Revenue payable to Government is fixed in perpetuity in contract with large Zamindars. In the days when the East India Company did not feel certain of its ability to collect all that it claimed to levy, its Governors discovered this excellent device of setting up Indian intermediaries to collect these revenues. They bribed the Indian Zamindars by giving them full proprietorial rights in the lands so assigned to them originally only for revenue collection. The mockery of that arrangement is at this distance of time impossible to appreciate; but on the day of reckoning, the fact shall not be quite forgotten that these Zamindars were made to hand over 90 per cent of the then collections from what was grandiloquently described as their own properties in land!

THE TALUKDAR?

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Government of the Company modified their policy of greed, by asking only for 83 per cent of the collections, in the first settlement! This was afterwards reduced to 66 per cent, and still later to 50 per cent! But, in return for these possibilities for revision and reduction, the proprietorial rights in those Provinces were in law by no means so complete as they were interpreted to be in the former provinces.

THE PEASANT CULTIVATOR?

In Madras at first, and Bombay later, the Company's Government frankly sought to deny the property rights of the existing landowners; and tried to make all land Government property,—not as a kind of Eminent Domain of the State representing the community, but as a sort of super-zamindary. The sub-holders in this super-zamindary were only tenants, holding their lands on condition of paying the Kist.

GOVERNMENT?

For a century on end Government officials claimed absolute property in land on behalf of the Company and the Crown as its successor. They made the fantastic plea that the State in India had always been the owner of the agricultural land in the country! The Taxation Committee of 1925 has been categoric in its pronouncement:—

"On these two points the Committee are 'unanimously' of opinion that, under both the Hindu and Muhammadan rules, the 'State never claimed the exclusive or absolute ownership of land', and definitely recognised private property in it".

But Government have for their own reasons so far taken care to make no damaging admissions recognising or adopting this declaration. It is, therefore, only an 'obiter dictum.'

INEQUITIES OF THE LAND TAX.

The tale of the Land Tax inequities in India is too heavy to be compressed into a paragraph. The "principles" governing it, supposed to be fixed after a century of disquisition, leave almost every essential uncertain. The question of proprietorial rights in land, and the consequent point about Land Revenue being a Tax or a Rent; the basis and rate of assessment; the problem of the term of Settlements; the principles for the revision of each Settlement; the conditions for enhancement of the demand, for suspension or remission of revenue in times of stress,—these, and a hundred other points of detail, are even now not settled in Government's own mind. Bardoli affords the best exhibition of this indecision.

LAND REVENUE AND NATIONAL WEALTH.

The larger questions of the incidence of Land Revenue on the tax-payers; and of the relation of that tax to the entire Agricultural Industry of the country, and through that to the total economic well-being of the Indian nation,—these do not seem even to be perceived by Government. Mahatmaji is by no means the first to point out through this Demand, that if the Land Revenue in India is ever to be a just exaction, it must be halved at one stroke. Even the Official Taxation Committee, seeking to evade the worst criticism against this tax by calling it a tax on things and not a tax on persons, was "forced to the conclusion that the uncertainty both as to the basis of the assessment and the rate is one of the chief respects in which the sysems are open to criticism." And they add:—

"The results following from the fact that the Land Revenue, viewed as a scheme of taxation, is not only not progressive but actually tends in the opposite direction, are aggravated by the conspicuous absence of provision for an Income-Tax on agricultural incomes or death duty".

The Committee have recommended, for the basis of Land Revenue Assessment the annual value of land i.e., its gross produce less cost of production, including the value of the farmer's family labour, and a reasonable return for his enterprise. If this basis is adopted, the Land Revenue in most of the Ryotwari provinces will have to be reduced,—not by 50 per cent as Mahatmaji demands, but by 100 per cent!

OTHER BURDENS ON THE PEASANT.

The cultivator in India has not the Land Tax as the sole burden to bear. He pays the bulk of the Salt duty, the greater portion of the Excise Revenue, of the import duties, of the stamp duties, of the Forest Revenue, not to mention the profits of the Post Office and Railways. "I think, in one way or another, he pays 5 out of every 6 rupees collected by Government. The Land Tax is his direct, obvious burden. And that increases in severity as the ability to bear it diminishes. He has paid it in the past,—at the cost of progressive

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 21st and 22nd instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

The Boomerang.

If it is true that Japanese shipping companies have cut down freights on cotton goods exported to India and that the Japanese Government has allowed a rebate of 20 per cent on railway freightage, the fact should convey a useful lesson both to Britain and India. Britain will realise what a price she has now to pay for forcing on India preference to Britain and virtual discrimination against Japan. India will better realise how free countries safeguard their interests and how her dependence makes her a dumping-ground for foreign manufactures. Fortunately, her people cannot be quite so easily coerced as the so-called "Parliament of India". The boycott of foreign cloth has spread like a conflagration all over the country. And piece-goods merchants, brokers, lawyers, students, and even tailors and dhobies are vying with one another in making the boycott effective. We learn that thirty persons, including Prof. Bhattacharjee, Vice-Chairman, Howrah Municipality, have been arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops in the town. All this, let us hope, is a fair beginning of the end of foreign cloth in Bengal and India.

"Extremist" Young Muslims.

Presiding over the first session of the U. P. Muslim Conference at Muzafarnagar early this week, the Raja Sahib of Salimpur admitted that "the younger generation were generally inclined towards the extremist creed and to work for the realisation of India's goal without any restriction." But he advised them "to be a little patient and to wait for the result of the proposed Round Table Conference which was only a matter of a few months." We doubt if the Muslim Nationalists, who include both young and old men, would accept this week-kneed, "wait-and-do-nothing" policy. Many of them are active now specially because the Indian constitutional question is now on the anvil and refuse to go as mere supplicants before the Round Table Conference. History has taught them that self-government cannot come as a gift but has to be won.

Nationalism Among Shias.

Another Muslim Conference was held at Lucknow about the same time, the Conference of the All-India Shia Political Association, where the trend towards unalloyed militant nationalism was far more conspicuous. The Chairman of the Reception Committee urged that "their programme of action should be an economic battle." The British, he said, captured India by capturing the economic resources of the country; and Indians now should do the same, "fight out the economic battle, give up the use of bideshi goods and have import and export laws altered on the principle of India for Indians." This sound view encourages the hope that the Shia Conference will give its fullest support to the campaign against foreign cloth and selected British goods The President, the Hon. Raja Nawab Ali Khan, urged that Indians "must organise and prepare every community and all minorities for the battle of freedom." We would only add that there is no community or a class that would fail to be benefited by the campaign against the iniquitous salt laws. We are happy to note that the Conference has adopted a resolution declaring that "joint electorates with reservation of seats was the best means of bringing unity in India." Signs are indeed fast accumulating of an early doom of communal electorates.

Is No Indian Available?

In viceregal and gubernatorial speeches mention is frequently made of the "progress" of Indianisation in this country and whenever the subject is raised in the legislatures official spokesmen paint a glowing picture of more and more posts being thrown open to Indians. But the bureaucratic policy of keeping the most important appointments in the public service in non-India hands remains essentially unaltered. The importation of a British King's Counsel to hold the position of Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court rendered vacant by the retirement of Sir Amberson Marten is a case in point. Indian lawyers of eminence like the late Sir Lallubhai Shah have worthily held the position and there are many experienced and brilliant men at the Bombay Bar who will prove themselves admirably suited to hold the position. Yet the bureaucracy proceeds on the assumption that Indians qualified to hold it are not available. Possibly the self-imposed Trustees of India have a rooted objection to an Indian filling it.

The Search.

"You look worried, dear. What are you looking for?

"A husband".

"But you've got one".

"That's the one I am looking for."

RELUCTANT TO ORDER LATHI CHARGE AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS.

Humanity Of Commissioner Of Police

ALLEGATION OF FORCE DENIED.

In a Press interview the Commissioner of Police referring to the statement issued by the Satyagraha Committee regarding the Bhatia Bagh incident says that the number of police constables present at the raid was about 100 and not 300 as stated by the Satyagraha Committee, with 10 officers.

"Under my general instructions", the Commissioner continued, "the three leaders present at Bhatia Baug were arrested and the crowd of volunteers was ordered to disperse. When the volunteers refused to disperse an attempt was made to get through the cordons to the place where water was being boiled. The police were directed not to use their batons or lathis in dispersing the crowd. Two attempts were made in this way to get through the cordons, but the police failed to penetrate them.

"The Superintendent then withdrew his men and telephoned to me for instructions. He said that he found it impossible to disperse the crowd without using force, and I directed him to withdraw the men and make no further effort to disperse the crowd as I am reluctant to order lathi charges against persons adopting a policy of passive resistance.

"The police could have broken through without difficulty if they had used lathis, but it would have meant injuring a good many persons. From the inquiries which I have made I can find no foundation for the statement that volunteers had their hair pulled or that any of them were kicked in their private parts."

To a further question the Commissioner replied that there were about a thousand volunteers resisting the police force and a much larger number of spectators, but so far he had not received a single complaint from any one of them about having received an injury or having been an eye-witness to the infliction of any injury.

VOLUNTEERS PREPARE CONTRABAND SALT.

NO Interference By Police At Bhatia Bagh

(Through the Satyagraha Committee).

BOMBAY, April 23.

This morning 500 volunteers went to Bhatia Bagh. The police attack which marked the breaking of the salt laws in the Bagh yesterday had stirred the people of Bombay to such an extent that a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen had begun to take possession of the Bagh since 8 a.m. The volunteers formed a cordon of 8 deep and commenced the salt operation. Salt was prepared and auctioned on the spot.

Prominent Police Officers were there and they made a complete survey of the situation, but quietly walked away.

Similarly at Mandvi. Huge crowds of people were gathering at Vadgadi from early hours. Punctually at 8 a.m. the Congress volunteers began their operations. Five times did they prepare contraband salt which was auctioned at the spot. A strong cordon of three deep group guarded the spot of salt manufacture. There was no police interference.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee).

The Satyagrahis will concentrate in the Maidan opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, where there was a police interference last Sunday. All Satyagrahis should present themselves at the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN LABOUR AREA.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee).

The intensive propaganda in the Labour area has had considerable effect in the working class. The consciousness of the masses is being steadily aroused to the fact that their present lot could not be improved unless there was complete Swaraj in India. Three mass meetings of workers were held on Tuesday evening at Parbhadevi, Parel Village and Bhoiwada.

At Parbhadevi Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and C. K. Narayan Swami addressed the meeting on the implications of the salt Satyagraha started by the Congress. They impressed upon the audience the need for the workers and peasants in the country joining this fight for Independence.

At Parel village the subject of the speechse was the struggle for existence. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya presided and Mr. Narayan Swami addressed.

At the Bhoiwada meeting "The Struggle for Bread" was analysed by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya and Mr. Narayanswami to the satisfaction for all those present that the Congress fight for National Independence was essentially a fight for bread, shelter and clothing.

At all the meetings the people were exhorted to join the Congress in large numbers and take their full share in the good fight for Swaraj. At all the meetings large numbers of women were also present. Great enthusiasm prevailed all throughout.

STRETCHER AND MEDICINES OFFERED.

A sympathiser has offered a stretcher and medicines for A Ward Congress Committee through Mr. Jamnadas Vallabhdas.

THE BHATIA BAGH INCIDENT.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes that he has addressed a letter to the "Times of India" for publication. In the course of that letter Mr. Lele says:—

You have again and again made the claim of purveying news correctly and impartially irrespective of the views you might express in the edit page. As such you will allow me to ask you to make some correction in your report of the Bhatia Bag happenings of 22nd instant, published in your issue of 23rd instant. As a volunteer of D Ward I was in the cordon in the very front line and as such I deny that both sides resorted to non-violent methods of resistance "and that the "fight ended indecisively". The non-violence was all along restricted to the satyagrahis and the Police used violence until they were either tired or disgusted with their performance. The Congress Bulletin gives any amount of evidence that at least in one sector brutal violence was used by the Police. It was after that performance that they came to the sector in which I was standing and I was able to mark a distinct disinclination amongst the "yellow Turban" to do the dirty job of using violence against peaceful citizens. Even so one Indian Police Officer pressed on my right thumb with all his strength so that the whole of yesterday I was unable to use a penholder. With most unequal force a few volunteers were separated from the cordon but they were so few that the breaches were at once filled up by fitter men and the cordon was not broken anywhere. The battle ended not indecisively but definitely in the success of the satyagrahis. Thanks to their firmness, grit and tenacity the police retired baffled. If testimony were needed of the defeat of the police, it is supplied by the absolute non-interference of th police with the satyagraha operations of this morning.

Again you report "the police contented themselves with the arrest of three ringleaders after the volunteer army had finished their operations and had voluntarily broken up their cordon". The three leaders (or ring-leaders) were arrested at the very outset and the volunteers' cordon was broken according to the previously announced programme after the Police Officer marched off his forces.

The might of the British Empire will not be undermined by stating the truth that the police were repulsed successfully by non-violent firmness.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Girgaum, April 23.

"HE IS MOTHER INDIA'S SON FIRST, MINE AFTERWARDS."

—:o:—

K. M. Munshi's Aged Mother's Patriotism.

BOMBAY, April 22.

Interviewed by special representative of the Free Press of India, Mrs. Tapiben, the old mother of Mr. K. M. Munshi who is about 76 years of age has given the following message: Kanubhai is Mother India's son first and mine afterwards. I wish he may go on serving the Motherland till she is free and independent.

"HE HAS DONE HIS DUTY."

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi interviewed said:—Mr. Munshi has done his duty. I hope every Indian will do his or her duty accordingly.—Free Press.

Tramway Workers' Protest Against Repression.

—:o:—

A meeting of the tramway workers was held at Dadar on Monday evening to condemn the policy of repression.

Mr. V. H. Joshi who presided congratulated Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Tramway Men's Union, on his arrest and conviction in connection with the salt-tax campaign.

MAHADEV DESAI AND 6 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

(Continued from page 1.)

resolved not to order any more foreign cloth.—Free Press.

BRITISH SOLDIER KILLED.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 23.

One British soldier has been killed in a disturbance accompanying a hartal following the arrest of Salt Satyagrahis.—A. P.

Moradabad Lawyers Boycott Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

MORADABAD, April 22

The Bar Association of Moradabad at a special meeting held today under the presidency of Mr. Spiers unanimously resolved "that it is highly desirable that the members of the Bar Association shall use Indian-made cloth preferably Khaddar."—A. P.

Qasur Congressmen Arrested

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 22.

Kishorilal and Madanlal. Congress workers of Qasur (Lahore District) were arrested to-day under Section 124-A. Dr. Alam, Mr Satyapal and Mr. Abdul Qadir Qasuri are visiting several parts of the Province. They will address a public meeting at Qusur, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Ambala.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN BENARES.

—:o:—

Convicted Congressmen Treated As Ordinary Felons.

BENARES, April 22.

The campaign at Juda, in the interior of Benares district, continues. On the 18th two more workers Kashinath Singh and Kamataprasad were arrested, tried in the neighbouring Thana, and sentenced to 6 months' R.I. each with Rs. 200 fine. No member of the Press or the public was allowed in the Court during the trial.

Mr. Abdul Khair, a local M.L.C. visited the Satyagrahi prisoners in jail on the 19th. He found all the eight are being treated as ordinary convicts despite the clear recommendation of the City Magistrate in the cases that came before him, that the prisoners should be given A class treatment.

On the 19th salt was manufactured at Sonia during the day and sold in the evening in the city.

On the 20th a procession of 40 satyagrahis headed by Sriprakasa marched through the city and manufactured salt at Sonia. Prof. Keskar of the Vidyapith who recently visited Dandi had brought some natural salt from Mahatma Gandhi's camp there. This salt as well as the salt manufactured by the Satyagrahis was sold openly by Sri Prakasa, Narendra Deva and other members of the morning's procession at Dashaswamedh and Chauk in the evening.—Free Press.

—:o:—

SAVAGE SENTENCES AT ANKOLA

ANKOLA, April 23.

Sjts. Burli, leader, Hubli Sevadal batch, and Nayak, leader, Belguam batch, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each to-day by Magistrate Mehetha under Section 117 I.P.C.

Mr. Pinge, Satyagrahi of Karwar was sentenced for a speech under Section 117.

Mr. Damodar Shanbhag, merchant, Karwar, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Magistrate Saldanha.

Mr. Lakimarad, Hubli Sevadal organiser, was convicted and sentenced to 14 months.—Free Press.

Satyagraha At Wai.

WAI, April 23.

On the 20th instant contraband salt was sold and many bought it. To-day 13 volunteers were given a send-off. They proceeded to Satara. The arrests at Satara have created great enthusiasm.

The Bar Association resolved to boycott foreign cloth and to wear Khadi in preference.—Free Press.

Karachi To Picket Foreign Cloth Shops.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 23.

At a mass meeting last night local Satyagrahis announced their intention to discontinue the formal breaking of Salt Laws though the sale of contraband salt at four annas per maund in the bazaars will continue until the supply is exhausted. From next Sunday attention will be concentrated on picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops, the campaign being launched with a gigantic bonfire of foreign cloth.—A. P.

Non-Brahmin Leaders Of Chikodi Jailed.

—:o:—

NIPANI, April 22.

Mr. Kagwade, Congress Secretary, was sentenced under Section 117. I. P. C., and Section 47 of Salt Act to six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Ravan, Municipal Councillor and Non-Brahmin leader, was sentenced under Section 117, I. P. C., to six months' rigorous imprisonment at Chikodi. A large crowd attended the Court and gave the leaders a hearty send-off.—Free Press.

Masulipatam Satyagrahi Gets One Year Jail.

—:o:—

MASULIPATAM, April 22.

Mr Cherukavada Venkatanarasimham, who was arrested on Sunday, was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

3 Persons Arrested At Nellore.

—:o:—

NELLORE, April 22.

Three prominent persons, including the Municipal Chairman, Mr. Rama Reddi, were arrested this morning for purchasing contraband salt.—Free Press.

VEDIC BLESSINGS FOR VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Touching Scenes By Women.

AKOLA, April 21.

The ladies of Akola carried out their determination to break the salt law by manufacturing contraband salt in a meeting attended by over 3,000 people out of which 500 were ladies. In the presence of a Magistrate, Reporter and Police officer, at exactly 6-30, a batch of 15 ladies under the lead of Mrs. Durgatai Joshi started from the National School. The volunteers included Mrs. Agarkar and Mrs. Nanabhai Mashruwala. Mr. Biyani, Berar War Council Secretary who presided presented the National Flag to Mrs. Durgatai Joshi and Sjt. Nanabhai garlanded the volunteers. Vedmantras chanted Vedic blessings for the volunteers. In all solemnity, with a short speech Shrimati Durgatai poured water, brought specially from Dahihanda by her in the pan, and lighted the fire underneath. While the salt was being prepared speeches were delivered by Mrs. Durgatai Joshi, Pramila Oka, Radhabai Oka and Kumari Lilatai all of them being civil resisters to a huge audience.—Free Press.

A VICTIM OF WARFARE ON TODDY TREES.

—:o:—

Volunteer Dies Of Injuries.

NAVSARI, April 23.

Sjt. Vithaldas Lalloobhai, volunteer from Ambheti, who had received injuries while cutting palm date trees and had fractured his leg expired this morning. He developed titanus and was unconscious for 3 days. Complete hartal was observed in the city. The funeral procession was attended by thousands. Gandhiji could not attend the funeral.

He however sent the following message:— "Vithaldas Lallobhai died a martyr's death. Let his parents deem it great luck to lay their son at the country's service. This sacrifice ought not to keep one palm tree in the taluka. It is my earnest appeal to the owners of date palm trees to allow us to cut them, to dealers in pernicious liquor to give up dealing in it, and to those who drink it to give up drinking. It will be true shraddha. Give deceased due honour."—Free Press.

LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

A Masulipatam message says that Mr. Cherukuvada Narasimham, Satyagrahi Leader, was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 108 I. P. C.

A telegram from Guntur says that Mr. Chelapavi, Leader of the Guntur volunteers, was sentenced to six months simple imprisonment.

Four arrests were made to-day at Mattapalem, including Mr. Narayan Razu, ex-M. L. C.—A. P.

CURFEW ORDER IN CHITTAGONG.

—:o:—

Clash Between Insurgents And Police.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, April 22.

Several houses have been searched in connection with the recent outrage. The town is quiet and shipping and jetties are safe.

The District Magistrate has issued a notice asking people not to leave their homes after 9 p.m. Several private guns are reported to be missing. Forty men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles are reported to have surrounded a party of 30 "rebels" on Hathizari Road, about four miles from Chittagong. The number of persons killed is now believed to be nine.

The District Magistrate and the Adjutant of the Railway battalion had narrow escapes from death.—A. P.

Clash Between Insurgents And Military.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, April 23.

It is reported that seven persons have been killed and a large number wounded as the result of a clash between insurgents hiding in dense jungles and hills and the military at Hathazari.—A. P.

RAIDERS ATTACKED BY GOVT FORCES

—:o:—

They Suffer 40 Casualties.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique on the Chittagong situation:—The District Magistrate of Chittagong reports that the position there is still unchanged. 14 arrests have been made, but the main body of raiders are still at large. One party having been located in a strong position on a hill was engaged on the evening of April 22 by the combined forces of the Burma Valley Light Horse and the Eastern Frontier Rifles. The raiders' casualties are believed to be 42. There were none among the attacking force.

Early on the morning of April 23, four persons from the Railway train at Feni were arrested on suspicion being concerned in the raid at Chittagong and taken to the Assistant Station Master's office for search. When the search began they drew revolvers and wounded one Sub-Inspector of Police, two constables, one ticket-collector and one Chowkidar and then made good their escape. One revolver was recovered by the police.—Free Press.

GOVT. REVISED ESTIMATES.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The following communique has been issued:—The District Magistrate, Chittagong reports that the position there is still unchanged. Fourteen arrests have been made, but the main body of raiders is still at large. One party, having been located in strong position on the hill, was engaged on the evening of the 22nd April by the combined forces of the Surma Valley Light Horse and the Eastern Frontier Rifles. Casualties among the insurgents are believed to be twelve. There were no casualties among the attacking force.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Sensational reports to the effect that Mr. Sen Gupta was dead and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is in a grave state of health flashed like wild fire all over the city to-day and thousands of people gathered outside Alipore Jail shouting "Show us even his body."

As the day advanced it began to swell in number and by evening the whole place practically blocked and traffic was suspended. The crowd was ultimately dispersed by police who were requisitioned from the headquarters. Armed pickets are posted in the vicinity of the jail to guard it against eventualities.

PRISONERS STILL ALIVE.

A communique was issued in the evening saying that all rumours are without foundation. The communique adds: "Special class prisoners have received no injuries whatever but during the scuffle prisoner Subhas Chandra Bose tripped and fell. He received no injuries however and was immediately picked up and placed in his cell. No more force was used than was absolutely necessary to restore order in the jail.

Prisoners Subhas Chandra Bose and J. M. Sen Gupta are both alive and are in the same state of health as when they were admitted to jail. The District Magistrate of Twenty-four Paraganas visited the jail to-day. Mr. Sen Gupta refused to make a statement. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said he would make one to-morrow. The report that prisoners are hunger-striking is not true."

MRS. SEN GUPTA REFUSED PERMISSION.

Mrs. Sen Gupta states that she has been refused admission into the prison to see her husband. She says she has heard he was hand-cuffed; also Mr. Subhas Bose. She adds she intends to keep vigil outside the prison to-night.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND HARTAL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Sjts. Agamnath Dutt Dhirendranath Mukherjee and Jibonkrishna Maity, members of the Civil Disobedience Committee, Howrah, who were arrested under Section 151 Cr. P.C. on Saturday last were discharged and re-arrested under Bengal Ordinance to-day.

Howrah and Suburbs observed hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest of Prof. Bijoy Krishna Bhattacherjee, Vice-Chairman of the Howrah Municipality and 29 others. All the shops were closed and most of buses did not run.—Free Press.

MAHATMA NOT FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE.

But To Establish Hindu Raj.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S WILD CHARGE.

Thousands of Muslims attended a public meeting in the Northbrook Garden last night held under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee. The meeting was attened among others by the Ali Brohers, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahmatillah, M.L.A., Mr. Rang Pasha of Arcot and Mr. G. K. Nariman. Maulana Mohamed Ali presided. In his speech the president declared that he was fully convinced that the present Satyagraha movement was not a fight for complete independence but for establishing Hindu Raj in the country. As it would only mean a change of masters for the Musalmans if it succeeded the Muslims should not take part in the movement. He accused Mahatmaji of succumbing to the tactics of the Hindu Mahasabha and revoking the decisions of the Maddas Congress which were the best sentiments of the Hindu-Muslim question. The Muslim were once deceived and they were not prepared to be deceived again. The Muslims had more differences with Britain than with the Hindus. It was said that the Nehru Report had lapsed but he knew that if the Government showed willingness to accept, the Nehru Report Mahatmaji and others would be prepared to accept Dominion Status. It was true that Pandit Jawaharlal and some others and the revolutionaries who threw bombs were earnestly trying for complete independence but others were for Dominion Status. He was prepared to go to London and attend the Round Table Conference with a view to put India's demands before Britain and if they were not accepted they would be free to attain their object by whatever means they could. Mahatmaji's only object was to forge sanctions for the acceptance of the Nehru Report and the Muslims would never allow the movement to acquire more strength.

The Maulana further narrated the efforts he made to persuade the Viceroy not to arrest the Mahatma. Several other speakers spoke and the meeting came to a close at a very late hour in the night.

POLICE ExCESS.

A Plea For Humanity And Enquery.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of every peace-loving citizen cannot but have been called by recent events, to the excess of the Police in dealing with the Satyagrahi volunteers. I am not dealing, for the moment, with the Magistrate, who presides in the Bandra Court, and inflicts ferocious sentences on arrested leaders, that do not even care to put up a nominal defence before such a zealous guardian of the Law(!) Government will have to deal with that case, when it recovers its serenity, after the present frenzy is over; and I fancy the Satyagraha volunteer would think it a thankless task for any of his well-wisher to take this magistrate to task. But I think the Police excesses make a totally different story; and even those who have not officially joined the Swaraj Army, are entitled to ask if they would tolerate or connive at by their silence, these flagrant breaches of the law that the guardians of that very same Law are daily being guilty of.

The allegations against the Police are multiplying every day, in every place. It is impossible to say if these acts are of set purpose, or, in obedience to express instructions from higher authorities. The experience of the last few weeks must have convinced even the hardest-hearted bureaucrat that the Satyagrahi Volunteers are not to be deflected from their wonderful discipline by any provocation. If Government want only to mantain law and order, let them do so. But let them, at least, respect their own Laws! The methods adopted by the Police,—at Viramgam Dholera, at Bhatia Baug, to quote a few published examples, would merit everf stricture that the Police Commission of Lord Curzon's time passed against the ancient Indian force of that category. The Criminal Procedure Code was passed expressly to put an end to the barbarous methods, which, we are told, were in vogue with the Indian officials of half-a-century ago. I dare not mention, in a polite journal, the specific instances of Police methods, which no Government professing to be civilized could permit for a day; and which certainly the British Government, which stirred up so hotly the moral conscience of the world only a doden years ago by tales of German atrocities in actual warfare, ought to be the last even to countenance when applied to civil resisters.

I am writing this, therefore, to ask, publicly through your columns, if no one will take up this cause, in sheer interest of justice and fairplay? I am not, for the moment, arguing the merits of the main issue; nor questioning the right of the established authority to maintain its laws. But I am saying that its representatives, are widely reported to have flagrantly broken their own laws, noably the Criminal Procedure Code, in resorting to assault on civil resisters. Will the chief authorities take no notice of these charges? Will the Governor and his Council enjoy themselves in the cool breezes of Mahableshwar, what time then excessess are being perpetrated? Will none of those organisations, even in this city of Bombay, which were last year so violently agitated at the time of the riots, not raise their voice in protest against these indignities, and worse? and call for an open investigation into such charges, insisting on exemplary punishment of those proved guilty after such an enquiry? America, I need hardly cite the parallel, watched as a neutral in the last war "for three years," and listened to the tales of the German corpse-factory and other choice creations of allied propagarda department. But when it could no longer doubt the policy of unrestricted submarinism, it had no alternative but to join in the War, even though the War did not directly concern it. Here is a sort of civil war, with the distinction that the Satyagrahi forces are pledged to be non-violent. Even in actual warfare, there is some law to be observed by the combatants, and for the combatants. And so, this demand upon all those elements and organisations in the city and the country, who, whatever their sympathies as regards the main issue, are bound to insist that the laws of such struggle be observed by either party. The Satyagrahi volunteer is out to be arrested by an open defiance of what he regards as an inequitous law. The champion of Law and order is entitled to arrest and imprison them, after a sort of a trial and condemnation But, in actual fact, that champion sees the futility of seeking to arrest offenders, which now number not by tens nor hundreds, but by thousands and perhaps lakhs all over the country. So they resort to baton charges on unresisting Satyagrahis, to excesses on volunteers refusing to part with the "illict" salt; some have invaded private property,—like the compound of the Harikissondas Hospital in Bombay the other day —and belaboured mere utterly unoffending individuals. Is this a state of things to be tolerated in a city which calls itself the premier city in India?—Yours, etc.,

A NEUTRAL OBSERVER.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

MAY

New York, April 23.

Previous Closing Rate	15.63
To-day's Opening Rate	15.63
Difference	nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	16.08
Difference	plus .45

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 23.

Previous Closing Rate	8.05
To-day's Opening Rate	8.05
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing Rate	8.08
Difference	plus .03
Broach Expectation	Rs. 272

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, April 23.

Silver Ready	19	13	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	19	12	0
Higher	0	1	0

Ton of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 23.

1st Settlement	47	1	0
2nd Settlement	45	8	0

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 24th to 6 a. m. April 25th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

NATION'S WILL TO GET SWARAJ.

A DEAF AND DUMB SATYAGRAHI.

—:o:—

Charged With Picking Up Salt.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 22.

An amusing case which came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day was of a deaf and dumb man who was brought by the Police on a charge of breaking the Salt Act. The accused who is a Brahmin was caught picking up salt at Churchgate Reclamation and challanled this morning. By signs and gestures the accused was asked whether he could furnish security for Rs. 50/-. He pleaded that he picked up salt as he found so many others doing it. He could not give any security.

The case was postponed till to-morrow, accused being remanded to police custody.—Free Press.

POLICE EXCESSES AT VIRAMGAUM.

—:o:—

Volunteer Beaten Till He Becomes Unconscious.

—:o:—

VIRAMGAM, April 22.

Though Police brutality has stopped at Viramgam Station a party of volunteers with Kathiawar salt was roughly handled at Patdi which is about 20 miles from Viramgam. One volunteer became unconscious and two received slight injuries.

Mr. Swaminarayan M.L.C., was present at the time.

Dr. Naridas has left for Kathiawar to organise campaign and constructive work.

SATYAGRAHA IN DHOLERA BOYCOTT OF OFFICIAL

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

Different centres for doing constructive work for collecting and distributing contrabard salt through the length and breadth of Dhandhuka Taluka, have been opened by Dhollera War Council at Ambli, Mingalpur, Tedra, Bavaliali, Dhandhuk: Ranpur, Barvala and Chair.

At Ambli two-thousand villagers from the surrounding twelve villages broke the salt law on the 19th instant under the leadership of Amritlal Acharya.

To-day the police attacked the three village volunteers belonging to Ambli Camp with lathis only because they went to pick up salt early in the morning alone. Just after this a batch of one hundred volunteers picked up contraband salt undisturbed.

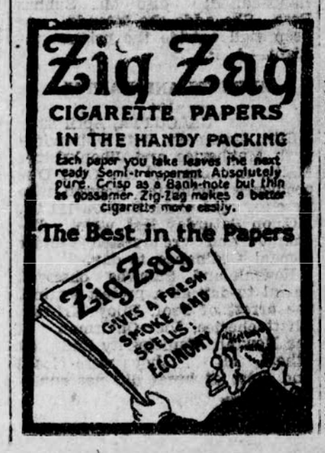
To-day the Mahajan of Barwala, one of the most important towns of the Taluka, passed a resolution of affecting a complete social boycott of the Government Officers.

A meeting of the villagers of twenty-four villages under Barwala Camp will be held to-morrow to discuss the plans for carrying out the resolution.

A shop for selling contraband salt was opened at Fedra Camp where the whole stock was exwhere the whole stock was exhausted within a day; some of the Government servants joining the villagers in the purchase of the same.

A meeting of all the villagers of the Taluka would beheld at Dhandhoka where the contraband salt would be sold by the volunteers headed by Captain Lalitmohan Jamnadas, the secretary of the Bombay Provincial Youth League.

Every villager in Bhal district has got a stock of contraband salt which would last one year atleast.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"ADVANCE" OFFICES SEARCHED.

Editor Chakravarti Arrested.

COPIES OF PAPER SEIZED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Hare Street Police searched this night the offices of the "Advance" and arrested its Editor, Mr. P. K. Chakravarti, under Section 108, Cr. P. C. in connection with an article published in this morning's edition of the paper on Salt Satyagraha, and for breach of the Police Act. Mr. Chakravarti was taken to the local police station. In the course of the search the police seized a number of copies of to-day's issue.—A. P.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COUNCIL RAIDED.

—:o:—

Secretary K. C. Das-Gupta Arrested.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Special Branch C.I.D., assisted by local police raided this night the office of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council, seized papers and documents and arrested Mr. Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta Secretary of the Council, and brother of Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Leader of Mahishathan Salt Campaign, under Section 62, Police Act and 117 I.P.C.—A. P.

DETAINED UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Sits. Run Guha and Dhiren Chakrabarty who were arrested on Monday on their arrival in Calcutta from Rajshahi Conference have been detained under Bengal Ordinance.—Free Press.

EVERY HOME MAKES ITS OWN SALT.

—:o:—

50,000 Enthusiasts.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 22.

Yesterday a huge procession of over half a lac of men, women and children went round the city and proceeded to Bath Island to fetch contraband salt. They then went to native jetty to fetch salt water to prepare salt in their homes. On their way they distributed national salt as national parsadam to all passerby. To-day there is not a single home where salt is not being manufactured. People have removed thousands of maunds of national salt which are being sold in the public market. The Satyagraha Committee has opened centres at Sukkur and Hyderabad for breaking Salt Act. Mr. Morasing President Larkana Congress Committee broke the act at Larkana and the police with lathi snatched away salt from his hands forcibly. Govindanand, President Sind Congress Committee was approached to give permission and gave it to Larkana volunteers to break salt laws in Larkana.

VISITORS FOR SICK LEADERS.

Messrs. Jashanmal Amardas Arjandas and several leading men from all over Sind came to Karachi to see Govindanand and Jairamdas lying in sick beds. Both Jairamdas and Govindanand are progressing. —Free Press.

Donkeys In Western Clothes.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 22.

Some students and merchants dressed up three donkeys in European costumes and took them round the city collecting foreign clothes for bonfire. A big heap of foreign clothes collected was consigned to flames. It is apprehended if Spinners Associations centres do not supply sufficient khadi dishonest merchants will pass foreign and mill cloth as khadi.—Free Press.

Money From Colombo For Satyagraha.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 22.

A Colombo message says that Rs. 1,001 have been sent by telegraph money order to Dr. Rajan, Trichinopoly, for the Satyagraha Fund by the Colombo admirers and sympathisers of Mahatma Gandhi's movement.—Free Press.

Kumbhakonam Authorities Become Wise.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 22.

A message from Kumbakonam states that it is generally believed the District Magistrate's order not to give any help to Satyagrahis has been withdrawn, as the order is not put in force by the authorities.—Free Press.

RAJAGOPALACHARI'S MARCH.

—:o:—

80 Miles Covered So Far.

—:o:—

POLICE PARTY IN ADVANCE OF SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 22.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and his 100 volunteers are continuing their march towards Vedaranyam. They have so far covered about 80 miles and have to cover 70 miles more.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is maintaining perfect discipline among the volunteers. One volunteer has been asked to stay back for losing his temper.

The Police contingent followed the party is now marching ahead It is alleged they are interfering with the receptions arranged by the villagers in honour of Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN MALABAR.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Wire To Leader.

—:o:—

CALICUT, April 22.

The first batch of Satyagraha volunteers under Mr. Kelappan reached Payyannur on the 21st evening, when an enthusiastic welcome was accorded to him. There was an unprecedented gathering to hear Mr. Kelappan at Cannore in the military grounds.

Mr. Samuel Aaron and his brothers are deeply interested in seeing to the convenience of the Satyagrahis. His big garden and bungalow are used as Satyagraha camp.

The second batch of Satyagrahis from Palghat under Mr. Krishna Swamy Iyer reaches Payyannur on the 24th instant.

Mr. Kelappan and batch will break salt law to-morrow but his arrest is reported to be imminent. Emergency plans are ready to spread Satyagraha all over Malabar.

Gandhiji in the course of a letter to Mr. Madhavan Nair says: "I am glad Mr. Kelappen is out with his party of law-breakers. Please keep me informed by post and wire where necessary.—Free Press.

CRUSHING BURDEN ON THE POOR.

English Economist's Analysis.

"The salt tax has long met with strong opposition, on the score that it imposes an undue burden on the poorest classes, as the poorer a man is the more he relies upon salt for seasoning his food. It is defended by the argument that the financial exigencies of the state necessitate some tax which reaches the masses, and that salt is the only taxable commodity universally consumed in India.

The strength of this argument depends largely upon whether or not land revenue can be considered a compulsory contribution from the masses to the State. But even if the necessity for the salt tax is admitted it is still questionable whether the rate of duty has been appropriate. 'An examination of the figures of consumption before and after any change in the rate of duty shows that an increase in the rate is invariably followed by a marked decline in consumption, and vice versa,' which is sometimes held to indicate that a considerable proportion of the population has been unable to afford to buy what is regarded as a necessary quantity."

"The Economic Development of India," by Vera Anstey, B.Sc. (Econ.) London. Published by Longmans Green & Co.)

SALT MANUFACTURED IN NEW DELHI.

—:o:—

Volunteers Injured In Police Raid.

NEW DELHI, Apr 22.

Seven salt volunteers captained by Mr. N. S. Chetty assembled outside the Council House, New Delhi, for manufacturing contraband salt. During the operation the police reached the spot seized the salt pans and other manufacturing apparatus and extinguished the fire. In the course of this attempt there was a scuffle between the police and the volunteers with the result that the hand of one volunteer was scalded by hot water, and another volunteer had slight injuries. Police are still on the spot. The situation is normal. This is the first time that salt has been manufactured in New Delhi, and the second time that the police have intomfered after the event.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD'S WAR ON LIQUOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

The work of prohibition and boycott of foreign cloth has been taken up in right earnest by the Women. The Working Committee has decided to make batches of ten each. A programme for the processions and meetings has been arranged.

Mr. Kalidas Kalyanbhai of Nadiad was arrested at Borsad.

SATYAGRAHA IN GUJARAT.

—:o:—

News in Brief.

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

The Secretary, Publicity Bureau, Prantik Samiti, Ahmedabad writes:—

Anand:—On the 19th April, Foujdar, purchased vegetables from an old dame. There were other policemen following him. Out of curiosity a crowd of some children collected there. Two volunteers, seeing the crowd, stopped there. The Foujdar, ordered the crowd to disperse and seeing the volunteers he gave a blow with the metal end of his stick on the back of one volunteer and as he turned, another blow was given on his chest. A third one, without delay fell on his back again. The volunteer stood firm without flinching and without remonstrance. This episode has made the working of the social boycott more effective.

The Foujdar, accompanied by a number of armed police searched the houses of the three leaders of Anand who have been sent to jail. They were able to get nothing from the houses of Sjts. Narasibhai and Bhikhabhai but they attached an empty safe, a bedstead, a pot, a table, some chairs, a swing, a mosquito curtain, some vessels a Sambela and some doors of the building too in a motor car. The police with boots on went so far as the kitchen of the house. For the punchnama none came forward and they had, therefore, to find out Pathans. Two of them signed the Punchnama! One of these two is an inhabitant of Anand. *This man had come to be enlisted as a volunteer but he was not enrolled as such.* While making the Panchnama the police has stated that the wife of Mr. Bhaggandas was present but as a matter of fact, no one had accompanied them during the process. Police afterwards informed her that if she will remit the amount in five days, she will get her goods back "otherwise the whole stuff will be auctioned." To this the brave lady replied that if there was anything remaining they can take the same too. A policeman was just digging out a jail of a door. The attention of the Foujdar was drawn to it and the man was stopped from doing so. It is said that the social boycott of these persons will take place before long.

BROACH DISTRICT.

Vedach:—The water that has flown in upto three miles has been collected by creating barriers. Futile attempts were made to break these barriers. To preserve this collection of water, volunteers in good numbers are posted. The Some village people got frightened but a batch of nearly hundred and fifty volunteers guard the place day and night.

(Later 5-15):—It is just now reported that other seven volunteers have also been the victims of the horse-race.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Ahmedabad:—On the 20th morning a procession of the ladies of Ahmedabad city moved in various parts of the city. Along with other ladies the ladies of prominent families of Ahmedabad were there. Foreign cloth boycott committee of this city has thus taken up its work in right earnest. Mrs. Sarda Sumant Mehta was leading the procession.

The Labourers:—The Labour Union volunteers are splendidly working for prohibition. Their picketting has been immensely successful and it is now seen that before long they shall be in a position to make the city nearly dry.

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—:o:—

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1-26-P

DISCOVERY OF THE NEW PLANET.

Triumph Of Mathematical Prediction.

"The late Professor Lowell, whose mathematical calculations as to the position of the newly-discovered trans-Neptunian planet have been so remarkably verified by its discovery, gave it in advance the name 'Planet X,' and astronomers are now debating an appropriate permanent name for it."—"Daily News."

"The announcement that a new major planet belonging to the solar sysem has been discovered in America has aroused intense interest in the astronomical world. Only two major planets have been detected in modern times, namely, Uranus by William Herschel at Bath on March 13, 1781, and Neptune by Leverrier (France) and Adams (England), who computed the place of the unseen orb by mathematical analysis, with the result that ito was telescopically found (in September, 1846) soon afterwards by Galle, of Berlin."—"W. F. D." in the "Birmingham Post."

"Many very small minor planets have been recognised," adds "W. F. D." in the "Birmingham Post," "revolving in the wide interval between Mars and Jupiter, and more than 2,000 are now known, but these are very small objects not worthy to take rank with the greater planets of our solar system.

"For the past eighty-six years Neptune has formed the known unknown planets, yet further distance of about 2,791,000,000 miles from the Sun. But suspicions of unknown planets, yet fdrther distant from the solar orb, have always existed and encouraged some observing efforts as well as some predictive mathematical calculations. Failure, however, has hitherto attended such attempts. The conditions were far more difficult than those which led up to the finding of Neptune.

CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED MEN.

"The undiscovered revolving orb in the trans-Neptunian orbit would probably appear immensely fainter, its motion would be slower and the diving rod afforded for the discovery of Neptune by the perturbations of Uranus was wanting. So astronomers had to admit that they had only a slender prospect of finding the remote orb, did it exist. Professor Forbes endeavoured to clean its approximate place by the periods and positions of certain periodical comets, but these offered rather unreliable clues and never led up to successful efforts.

"So little is yet known of the newly-observed body that it is perhaps premature to give particulars which may be subject to considerable revision. That the discovery is a genuine one appears certain for the astronomers who have claimed the prize are capable and experienced men with effective instruments in their hands. Moreover, their practical labours have been for some time directed to the special discovery of the object which they have just announced.

"Several persons have been apparently concerned in bringing the work to a successful issue. The late Professor Lowell, who founded the Observatory, appears to have initiated the idea and encouraged the project in every way, while Professor Slipher and Mr. Tombaugh assisted. It seems that several of the staff have been engaged in persevering attempts to discover the planet, but it is only lately that they met with the object of their labours.

"ASSURANCE MADE DOUBLY SURE."

"The exact date when it first came under their notice is not mentioned, but it seems to have been under critical examination for some time for the observers naturally desired to be absolutely sure of their ground, and not to make an announcement to the world based either on faulty observations or false premises. At last the moment came (a few days ago) when 'assurance was made doubly sure,' and the story of the discovery might be confidently told.

"The new orb is said to be 4,185,000,000 miles from the sun and this is exactly one and a half times the distance of Neptune (2,791,000,000 miles). The position of the planet is not yet given but it has been roughly stated to occupy more than 330 of our years in effecting a single revolution around its vast orbit.

"There may be other planets far outside the faint and remote stranger which has just revealed itself. Our conceptions of numbers and magnitudes of celestial objects have generally been found to be far less than the actual figures found from more and later investigations.

"For instance when the first four members of the minor planets were sighted, in the early years of the last century, it was considered probable that no additions to the number would be made, but more recent researches have proved them to exist in unlimited abundance. When Messier, of Paris, formed a list of all the nebulae he had discovered while comet-hunting, he gave few more than a hundred objects whereas the sky displays hundreds of thousands of these objects, great and small.

"The boundless extent of the celestial domain far outstrips the conception and calculation of mankind, and we naturally form erroneous estimates of the wonderful and varied objects it displays."

"As yet little is known of this new world beyond the bare fact of its existence," writes Mr. A. Wyatt Tilby in the "Saturday Review." "It is believed to be larger than the earth, but it is uncertain whether it has one moon, like ourselves and Neptune, several moons like Jupiter and Saturn, or no moon at all like Mercury and Venus. This, no doubt, will be ascertained in time, and many an amateur astronomer will turn his telescope in the direction of the distant speck with the hope of seeing an attendant satellite like Galileo with the moons of Jupiter.

"The distance is, however, more than double that of Jupiter, and the size, in any event, considerably less than that giant of our system, so that the amateur's chance of picking up such an unconsidered trifle as a hypothetical moon belonging to this farthest known of the planets is small.

"Life in any sense known or conceivable is impossible on this distant world. Life depends on light, heat, water and air; and Perdita—if we may provisionally so call the new addition to the solar system—receives little more light from the sun than we obtain from Sirius; its brightest daylight can be no more brilliant than our clear winter nights without a moon.

"The sun being between five and six light-hours distant, heat is unknown; if water exists it must always be frozen as solid as rock, and the highest surface temperatures must be far below that at which Sir J. Bose has demonstrated that life on earth ceases to exist. In these conditions it is of little practical importance whether the new planet has an atmosphere or not.

"The fact is one more reminder of the extreme insignificance of life in our solar system. Of nine planets and some twenty odd satellites, life certainly exists on one, possibly two or three, not more; the conditions in which life of any sort can begin, let alone persist, seem completely impossible outside Venus, Earth and Mars."

THEORY AS TO ITS BEING A COMET.

Dr. J. Jackson, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in a letter to the "Times," hints that the new planet may after all only be a comet. He says:—

"The data required to reveal the true nature of the object recently found at the Lowell Observatory are not yet available. As reports have appeared in the Press stating that some British astronomers are sceptical about it a more explicit statement of my views may be desirable. We have great faith in Lowell observers. There can be no doubt about the reality of the object and of its great distance. But observations extending over a number of weeks are necessary to reveal the true orbit of a really distant object. We can conclude definitely from the general statement issued from Lowell Observatory that the object cannot be a minor planet of the ordinary type, or anything like the ordinary type.

"While I was discussing the subject with Dr. Knox-Shaw at Oxford a few days ago, he threw out the suggestion that it might be a comet. This appears to me to be most probable—an object nearer than the predicted planet but moving more rapidly, such as a comet near perihelion would move, might easily be the explanation of the observations. A telegram just received from Berlin simply describes the object as 'Comet Lowell.' It may be that the word comet is used merely because the observation refers to a moving object, but, on the other hand, it may be based on the appearance of the image on the photographic plate.

"Faint, distant comets often look like stars. If the object is a comet it must be a very distant one. In the last few years a number of faint, distant comets have been found on photographic plates. It is quite possible that the discovery of such comets may lead us in a few years to alter our ideas of the distribution of comets in the outer parts of the solar system. The search which has been carried out at Lowell Observatory for a faint exterior planet is just the kind which would be expected to lead to the discovery of distant comets, which may be fairly numerous though very faint.

"In any case we can congratulate the Lowell Observatory on the discovery of a very unusual object. It may, of course, actually be a planet, but until such is proved, it seems more reasonable to treat it as a comet especially as the object found appears to have a volume of only about one-fiftieth of that predicted. This fact could only be explained by considering the body as a very bad reflector of sunlight and of something like the density of platinum."

"There is some disagreement on the subject among British astronomers, as revealed in the views expressed by Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, and Dr. J. Jackson, chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich," says the "Morning Post."

"Sir Frank Dyson maintained the official view of the discovery. 'It appears,' he said to me, 'to be a small planet at about 45 times the distance of the earth from the sun, and we should imagine from the magnitude given, that it must be smaller than the earth.'"

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THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI

(Continued from page 6.)

impoverishment! To-day he has come to a pass, thanks to these burdens, where he has not for self and family the wherewithals of even a single decent meal a day,'—let alone all the other needs of civilised existence. As a consequence he is steadily losing vitality, till the average expectation of life at birth in India is less han 23 years as officially admitted; and very likely much less. Given such a poor life-span; and lacking utterly in every weapon to fight misery, the plight of the peasant is indescribable in its distress and destitution.

THE LAND TAX MUST GO.

The demand, therefore, for an immediate reduction of the Land Revenue by 50 per cent. is the most modest demand an Indian national leader, worth the name, could put forward in his programme of national regeneration. The Eleven Points make, as already noticed, an integral demand. No one of these can be granted, to the exclusion of others. And the purport of this Series is to show, not only the feasibility of each one of these demands individually, but of all of them taken simultaneously.

NO DEFICIT NEED BE FEARED.

In this case of the Land Revenue, it may be pointed out, for the sake of argument only, that the likely deficit resulting to Government finance, from a surrender of 50 per cent of the present Land Revenue, at least in the ryotwari provinces, is not and cannot be an argument against the adoption of the demand. Of the total Land area in India, 47 per cent is held by small peasant proprietors in India, and 53 per cent by larger Zamindars. Of the latter, rather more than third, or 40 per cent is permanently settled, while the remainder is "temporarily" settled. The revenue from these is not contributed in equal proportions, for the peasant bears a more than proportionate share of the burden—proportionate, I mean, to the size of his holding. But, assuming that the Land Revenue is paid by all these classes equally, the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi for an immediate reduction of Land Revenue by 50 per cent will, in the first instance, affect the smallest class of land tax-payer. Taking the total tax receipts from land at Rs. 37 crores per annum, the share of the Ryotwari land revenue would not exceed Rs. 20 crores per annum. A reduction of 50 per cent of this would only mean a loss to the Exchequer of Rs. 10 crores per annum at the most. Personally, I would even suggest the absolute abolition of the Land Tax on the small ryot, on the analogy of the complete exemption of all incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum from the Income Tax. That, I think, would also be the natural consequence of the recommendation of the Taxation Committee in this behalf, even though that body held the Land Tax to be a tax 'in rem', and not a tax 'in personam.' But even on that assumption, it is by no means impossible to make good the entire deficit from this readjustment of our national economy. The higher incomes from land alone are capable of meeting the full deficit caused in this way, if a suitably graded, progressive income tax is levied on them. For the advocate of the Eleven Points, however, the matter is not even of academic importance: since he has other alternatives, far more serviceable and rational, to propose, in order to remedy such "deficits". But of these in their place.

(To Be Continued.)

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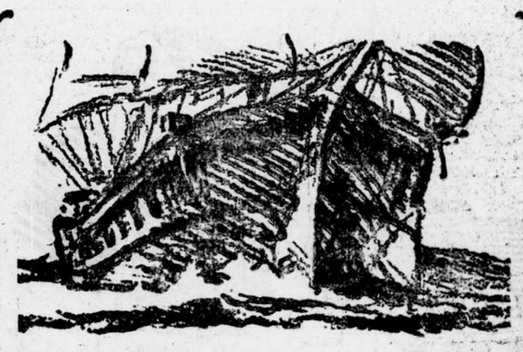

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After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

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THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

What the People Say

MALABAR CATHOLICS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You will render a great service to the community of the Malabar Catholics who are residing in Bombay, if you could kindly publish the following appeal in your next issue, for which I thank you in anticipation:—

"There are several hundreds of Malabar Catholics living in Bombay, and it is rather pitiful that we have not yet realized the value of having some sort of organization of our own. Other communities in Bombay have got their own organizations and are doing excellent work in promoting the welfare of their respective communities. I do not understand why we should lack in this respect.

Many of our men are suffering great hardships and are in need of some sort of help However, we cannot remain unmindful of this fact always. It is high time for us to bestir and form ourselves into a compact body and do some useful work to the community.

It is not the question that we have no organization; the one which we have at present requires every encouragement. There is an association called the "Malabar Catholic Association" which was established some years back, but no encouragement has been given to it by the community at large, and therefore, it was not possible for them to realize their object.

The Malabar Catholics in Bombay are generally well aware of its existence, but the greater part takes no interest in joining the said association and making it useful to the community. It has now opened an office and a hostel in Kelly's Building. Bellasis Road, Byculla; but the members who are responsible for its management cannot do anything beyond what has already been done for want of necessary financial support.

I, therefore, in the best interests of our community, fervently appeal to one and all to join the above mentioned association and thus do their best to promote the walfare of our community.—Yours, etc.

"MALABAR CATHOLIC".

April 20.

THE CURSE OF PRIEST-CRAFT.

—:o:—

Religious Aspect Of Prostitution

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir James Frazer in his Adonis, Attes and Orisis has discussed at great length the subject of religious prostitution, and traces its connexion with the worship of a great mother goddess, personifying all the reproductive energies of nature. It is probable, indeed it is almost certain that, the prevolence of sacred prostitution in ancient Egypt, Rome, Greece, Persia, Polestine and which survives in India, to the present day, was based, and is to-day based, upon the cult of ::the Earth Mothers", or "Mother-goddesses"—in India these of course would be Dravidian. This mother goddess, whose worship in Northern India is largely in the hands of priests, and of women, needed to be periodically "refreshed" in olden times, with human blood, whence arose the sacrificial practices of the Khands, for example, and many other Non-Aryan peopls The fertility of the soil depended also upon the periodical marriage of the Mother-goddess with a male consort. The cult of this divine pair is found in varying forms over India, and supplies the basis of the sanctified harlotory in vogue at some of the larger shrines. The sacred prostitutes attached to the temples were perhaps regarded as wives of the god, and in their licentious intercause they imitated the licentious conduct of the "mother-goddess" for the express purpose of ensuring the fruitfulness of the fields, and trees and of man and beast. Although the system of religious prostitution is world wide, and is of great antiquity, the "caste" of temple woman in India seems to have first risen to prominence about the ninth century A.D., during which, much activity prevailed in Southern India in building temples and elaborating the services held in them. It must not be supposed that all girls "dedicated to temples" were so dedicated for evil purposes either in India or in other lands. It is clear that the system flourished amongst the Jews from early times. From old gospels such as the "Infancy Gospels" especially the "Book of James" or "Protevangelium" as it is called we gather that maids were dedicated to the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. I give below a translation of a portion of this work by Dr. James Provost of Eton, which refers to the Infancy, and "marriage" of Mary to Joseph The Book was written in the Second Century A.D. and it is mentioned by Origen who refers to it as stating that the "Brehren of the Lord", were "Sons of Joseph by a former wife". In chapter viii. 2, we read:—"And when Mary was twelve years old there was a Council of the Priests saying, Behold Mary is become twelve years old in the temple of the Lord. What then shall we do with her? lest she pollute the sanctuary of the Lord." The following chapters then deal with the custom of "casting lots", and how Mary was given to Joseph. "The Priest said unto Joseph "Unto thee has it fallen to take the virgin of the Lord and keep her for thy self. And Joseph, refused, saying, "I have two sons, and I am an old man, but she is a girl, lest I become a laughing stock on the children of Israel" . . . "And Joseph said unto Mary: So I have received thee out of the temple, and now I leave thee in my house, and I go away to build my buildings and I will come to thee again."

In chapter xix we are given the chief events of the nativity at Bethlehem: I give an extract:—"And behold a woman coming down from the hill country, and she said to me: "Man whither thou goest? And I said: I seek a midwife of the Hebrews. She answered and said into me: Art thou of Israel? And I said unto her Yea. And she said: And who is she that bringeth forth in the cave? And I said: She that is betrothed unto me. And she said to me: Is she not thy wife? And I said to her: It is Mary that was nutured up in the 'temple' of the Lord, and I received her to wife 'by lot': and she is 'not my wife' but she hath conception by the Holy Ghost", etc Accounts of "Bethrothals" and Details of Other "wives of the Saints", such as Anne: Salome and Elizabeth are also given in this Gospel "Sacred Women" in India are known by various names such as "Devadasi" or Devaratal" (Servant of God") "Murli" (a Flute) in the Deccan, etc.

The Abbe Dubois describes the Devadasis of South India, and states that every temple of any importance had in its service a band of eight, twelve or more members, and that these were bound to grant their favours to anybody on payment. Tavernier describes a temple about six miles from Cambay which most of the Courtezans in India used to visit. "When the old coutezans and the priests" he writes, "have a massed a sum of money in their youth, they buy with it, slaves, to whom they teach dancing and lascivious songs, and all the tricks of their infamous trade. When these young girls have reached the age of eleven or twelve years, their mistresses take them to this Pagoda and they believe that it will be good fortune to them to be offered and abandoned to this idol." At the beginning of the 19th century there were 100 girls attached to the temple at Conjeeveram, and even to-day at Madura, Tanjore and Conjeeveram, there are large numbers who receive allowances out of the large temple endowments."

Moor, when he visited Khandoba's Temple at Jejuri, near Poona, in 1792, found more than 200 sacred harlots, some of whom "were very handsome', he tells us, and despite the fact that the dedication of minor girls to temples is now an offence under the Penal Code, the number of "Murlis" "dedicated to God "Kandoba," is still very considerable. Prostitution has existed in India from time immemorial and was sanctioned by the Sacred books of Ancient India and which are held in veneration to this day. The Rig Veda demonstrate the existence of a vast amount of prostitution in the Vedic age, while the Buddhist Jatakars (compiled about 350-300 B. C.) prove that courtezans were tolerated and commanded a certain amount of respect at that epoch.

The Institutes of Manu (Manu Smriti) the "moral text book of the Orthodox Hindus" contains numerous references to prostitution and has various stelights upon the composition of the courtezan and those who appear in the Kauma Sutra of Vatsyayana (250-300 A. D.) which may be described as the Indian "Ars Amoris). In the Christian Churches—Roman and Anglican, the marriage ceremony is a curious performance. We are told by the officiating priest:—"Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God to join together this man and woman in holy matrimony which is an "honourable estate," instituted by God in the time of man's innocence not to be taken in hand lightly or wantonly to satisfy men's "Carnal Lusts" ... but in the Fear of God duly considering the causes for which matrimony was ordained: First it was "ordained for the procreation of Children," second it was ordained 'as' remedy' against sin and to avoid 'fornication' etc. etc. In other words it is a religious licence to a couple—for one purpose only, viz. for persons to gratify their carnal desires and appetites. Yet the Priest actually in another passage refers to Christ at the marriage feast in Galilee and there are millions in India today, who are brought up by the priests to regard the Sarda Act as an 'Insult' to their 'religion' The cry of Moulvis, Mullas and Sadhus—is—Religion in danger" because they can't marry under age children.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

CALL TO STUDENTS AND THE RICH.

—:o:—

Organise Mass Education.

—:o:—

(By G. M. JADHAV, B.A., (London)

Illiteracy, ignorance, superstition and poverty are the four curses from which India has suffered for many years. Because there is illiteracy in India the people are ignorant of the elementary facts of science, history etc. The general ignorance of the masses is exploited by interested parties, and we know only too well the sad results. The consequences of illiteracy, ignorance superstition and poverty move in a vicious circle.

To-day, every student can help to remove the four evils mentioned above. Students can work in batches of two or three or four from village to village. If the village is big enough they can work only in that particular way. Here the students have a chance to use their initiative. They can arrange when and where they are to hold the classes. It is the duty of every student to do whatever he can to help his country.

What is the use of talking about "Purna Swaraj" without doing some active and useful work to gain it? Gandhiji has asked students to leave schools and colleges Those students who decide to leave schools and colleges have a very good opportunity for work in the villages. The influence of Gandhiji is so great that if he decides to encourage Mass Education along with the movement, which he has already started there is every nope that the people will take to Mass Education as eagerly as they have done to the other movement.

EDUCATION MEANS POWER.

Education is power. The thoughts of millions of people can be made to run along a suitable channel in order to obtain 'Purna Swaraj". And in India it is in the villages that such work should begin This work should be inaugurated in villages where the influence of Gandhiji is at its highest. Once the movement of Mass Education takes root firmly in one village it will soon spread all over the country.

There was a time when the waters of the mighty Niagara Falls simply ran to waste. This waste must have gone on for centuries. Then it occurred to some engineers to go and pay a visit to the Falls. Those men knew how to direct the flow of water and obtain from it electricity. They had the required arrangements made and the right machinery put in its proper place. The result was electricity. Hydraulic power is converted into electricity all over the world. Human thinking power can also be converted into electricity. We must create the necessary machinery for it.

ILLITERACY CAN GO IN 5 YEARS.

It is possible to wipe out illiteracy from India within five years. We must have the right type of machinery and that we can create ourselves. For years electricity was known. Men experiment, and now wireless is an established fact. So when we say that within five years we can get rid of illiteracy we mean that there must be the necessary machinery for this work. In order to produce electricity from a waterfall, certain arrangements have to be made. First of all we must have a constant supply of water. In our work for Mass Education we must have a constant supply of knowledge. From a waterfall the water is taken through pipes at a certain gradiant. We can get our knowledge from well illustrated books. The cost of the electric scheme is worked out in advance. The workers are given their share of work and in due course electricity is generated.

SCHEME FOR MASS EDUCATION

We can also work out our scheme for Mass Education. Our object is to increase the power of thinking in every individual and make him or her capable of the highest possible service to India. In order to increase this power let us suppose that we arrange to supply knowledge under the following six faculties:—

1. Hygiene, 2. Agriculture, 3. Science, 4. Technology 5. Engineering, 6. Trade, Commerce and Industry, 7. Ethics, Economics, Eugenics and Politics.

Hygiene is given the first place because it deals with human life more closely than any other branch of knowledge. Every man and woman should have an elementary knowledge of at least the different branches of Medicine as well as the other Faculties mentioned above. Take Anatomy as the first branch of Medicine. We can easily get an illustrated book, (Book 1. Anatomy) printed in India. This book will contain just the most important portions of the human body. A Guide to Book 1. Anatomy, can be written in the language of the peole for whom it is meant. All this we can do in India. The value of this book and its Guide will be clear to every reader.

Every month three Books should be ready. For the first month we shall have book 1 of Faculties. 1, 2, 3. For the second month Book 1 of Faculties 4, 5, 6, 7 will be ready with their Guides. The third month will see book 2 of Faculties, 1 2, 3 and the fourth month will give us Book 2 of faculties 4, 5, 6, 7. This supply of knowledge is provided automatically.

THE QUESTION OF MONEY.

The main question is about money. Who will provide the money? There are rich men in India who can afford to give money for this scheme of generating knowledge. This is a paying proposition. Any one who invests money in Mass education will get back his money and he will have the satisfaction of doing a great service to his country. Shall we merely talk about Purna Swaraj or will students come forward to work and the rich to help with money.

Will not the rich men and women who have money devote it to this cause? Machinery arranged in the right position by the right men generates electricity from hydraulic power. In the same way knowledgee directed through the proper channels will create the right type of energy necessary for Purna Swaraj. This is Not the time for talking. Men whom we respect and love are suffering for us. Others have already made the supreme sacrifice. Those of us who are in a position to work must work and those who can afford to give money for Mass Education will do so

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FITTED with a movement capable of meticulous accuracy, the 'CHRONOLUXE' Keyless Lever Watch—elegant and beautifully finished—is in the very front rank of wrist watch design.

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Although carrying a gold double-dome case, which gives special protection to the movement, the 'Chronoluxe' is an exceedingly neat little watch, which lies flat and snug on the wrist.

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and you will have always something to fall back upon.
Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent on Daily Balances.

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Managing Director.

TRADING ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Amendments To Rule 188

Mr. G. Wiles, Secretary to Government, Bombay, has published the following extract from the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 17th April, 1930: —

"Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1930. —No. 2902-D.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925 (Bombay, VIII of 1925), the following amendments made by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, in the rules for the regulation and control of transactions in securities (other than ready delivery contracts) published in Government Notification in the Finance Department, No. 2902-A, dated the 14th May, 1927, are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration by the Governor-in-Council on or after the expiry of one month from the date of publication of this notification:—

In the 4th line of Rule 188 (a), after the word "Business" the words "in such scrip or scrips and" shall be inserted.

After Rule 188 (b), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"Rule 188 (c).—When the Board extends the time for payment under sub-clause (a) the Board shall by a resolution—

(i) fix from time to time the making-up price of such scrip for the purposes of a carry-over from settlement to settlement and such making-up price shall be near the rate of such scrip prevailing in the market prior to the suspension of business;

(ii) order that interest at Bank rate with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum on such making-up price shall be paid by the purchaser to the seller, provided the seller has actual scrip in hand for delivery."

In Rule 335 (b), for the words "for a period of three years only in the first instance" the words "till June 1933" shall be substituted."

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 23.

Castorseeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 44-10, Closing Rs. 45-5-6.

Castorseeds: Delivery September Opening Rs. 46-13; Closing Rs. 47-7.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery May Opening Rs 45-10-6; Highest Rs. 46-4; Lowest Rs. 45-9-6; Closing Rs. 46-3-6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 23.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 22-4-30: 1929-30 8070000; 1928-29 8980000.

Receipts yesterday 22-4-30: 1929-30 14000; 1928-29 14000.

Exports to date 22-4-30: 1929-30 6158000; 1928-29 7235000.

Stock at Ports 21-4-30 1929-30 1706000; 1928-29 1478000.

Stock at Interior Towns 21-4-30: 1929-30 1024000; 1928-29 647000.

Stock at Liverpool 17-4-30: 1929-30 954000; 1928-29 1059000.

Visible Supply 21-4-30: 1929-30 4220000; 1928-29 4032000.

Quantity in Sight 21-4-30: 1929-30 13929000; 1928-29 14597000.

Quantity out of Sight 21-4-30: 1929-30 11463000; 1928-29 12822000.

MORE THAN 100,000

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V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, April 23.

London Ready 19/12.
London Forward 19/11.
Chaitra Opening 47/4, Highest 1/11/3.
America Cent 42/14.
Ready 56/15.
Chaitra Openin 47/4, Highest 47/13, Closing 47/7.
Vaisakh Opening 45/5, Highest 45/7, Closing 45/7.
Tejimandi:—
Vaisakh -/15/-.
Jeth 1/10.

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/0.
Chaitra 21/9/6.
Vaisakh 21/10/0.
N. City 21/12/0.
N. Mofi 21/9/6.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 23.

	To-day.	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach A.-M.	1,100	28,600

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

April	158.20	—2.50
July	162.70	—1.50
Oct.	166.20	1.70

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

Broach	247/255
Bengal	187/195
Mathia	200/208
Khandeish	205/212
Akola-Khamgaon	210/216
Nagpur-Wardha	225/235
Barsi-Kurduwadi	205/212
Jalna-Aurangabad	208/212
Nagar-Vambori	205/210
Purna-Parbani	210/218
Khandwa-Sanavad	210/216
Indore-Ujjain	212/232
Miraj-Sangli	287/292
Coompta	280/287
Tirupur-Cambodia	327/342

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.
Bombay, April 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 488/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98/- per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 23.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,546
Central India	6,127
Barsi-Nugger	5 145
Hyderabad-Gaorani	3,373
Berar	13.559
Central Provinces	9,119
Dholera	1,121
N.-W. Provinces	469
Rajputana	1,115
Sind-Punjab	350
Broach	1,903
Compta-Dharwar	2 140
Westerns-Northerns	1,052
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	62
East Africans	2,795
Cotton	50,852
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,159
Linseed	68.093
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	820
Gingellyseeds	556
Poppyseeds	2,052
Groundnuts	22,918
Castorseeds	18,154
Rice	19,795
Myrabollams	7,465
Cottonseeds	16,434
Gram	4,198
Joowar	1,185
Maize	12
Barley	303
Bajree	2,611
	Tons.
Coal	1,852

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—

C. and F. Calcutta.—
April|May per cwt. 9|10-1|2.
July|Sept. per cwt. 10.4-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 10|6.

C. and F. Bombay.—
April|May per cwt. 9|11-1|2

LINSEED.

London, April 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton.—
April|May sellers £19-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.—
May|June sellers £19-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull. ton.—
April|May quoted £17-15.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
April|May sellers £20.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality Spot) 9-5|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—
April sellers 39|6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—
April sellers 37|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 40|-
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
May|June nominal 40|6.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 23.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/8 Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN—
Bank's Selling T T 136 5|8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5-8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 3-16 22nd instant
Shanghai/London 1-11 1-4 23rd instant
Japan/London 2-0 11-32 22nd instant
London/Paris 123.90 22nd instant
London/Belgium 34.835 22nd instant
London/Switzerland 25.07 3-4 22nd instant
London/Italy 92.75 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 1-4 17th instant; £4-4-11 1-4 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 11-16 17th instant 19 3-4 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 11-16 17th instant 19 11-16 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 42 11-16 17th instant 43 1-8 22nd instant
London discounts 3 Mos 2 9-16 per cent 17th instant 2 19-32 22nd instant
London discounts 6 mos 2 3-4 per cent 17th instant 2 7-8 per cent 22nd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £	s.	d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	99	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	79	0	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1	13	9
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45)	93	10	0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0	13	9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0	13	3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	13	9
Eastern Bank Ltd	6	5	0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20	12	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	117	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1	8	0*
India 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock	63	15	0
India 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	86	0	0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	54	5	0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	1	6
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0	2	3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0	14	9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0	1	9
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	5	0	0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1	17	6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0	0	6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Deb.	65	0	0
Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48	99	0	0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	100	10	0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929-47)	103	10	0

Remarks:— *Imperial Airways fully paid (£1/-)

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 23.

3 months 2 13|32 per cent.
6 months 2 7|8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5 3|4 per cent.
One month 4 3|4 per cent.
3 months 4 1|2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot 7-7|16 sellers.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.
April 23.

S.S. Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
April 24.

S.S. Bangalore, Kemp, Calcutta.
S.S. Bassano, Harrison, Marmagao.
S.S. Rahmani, Leck, Jeddah.
S.S. Domala, Kitson, Havre.
S.S. Chindwara, Graham, Karachi.
S.S. City of Venice, McArthur, Liverpool.

LOADING.
April 23.

Steamer Berjora for Persian Gulf
Steamer Maloja for Sydney.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 23.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest Prices:
Millars' Timber and Trading Co. Ord. 0-6-6.
London Tin Syndicate Ord. 1-7-0
Turner and Newall 3-18-1-1|2.
Associated Electrical Industries Ord. 1-7-9.
Attock Oil 1-13-1-1|2.
Associated Portland Cement 1-6-9.
Underground Electrical Railways 1-3-6.
Electric Supply Corpn. 2-6-6.
Snia Viscosa 0-13-9.
Beira Railways 1-1-9.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord. 2-9-0.
Marconi International Marine 2-1-3.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. 3-16-0.
General Elec. Ord. 2-8-6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-16-10-1|2.
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. 57-10-0.
International Railways of C. America Ord. Doll. 29-3|4.
Malayalam Plantations 1-6-6.
British Burma Petroleum 0-5-6.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 3-3-1-1|2.
British S. Africa (Chartered) 1-18-1-1|2.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0-10-0
African Asbestos Trust 0-3-9.
Market quiet and unsettled—few specialities active.
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 95,915 Tons.
Increase on week 906 Tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 23.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66|5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/2
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96|5
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100-15.
6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102|7.
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8.

FORWARD RATES.
2nd May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66|3|0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-15-0.
Tone of Market.—Quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 23.

Our Market has ruled dull to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/4 per cwt.
S.S. "Rajpur" Rs. 6/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. "Sumatra" Rs. 6/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 6/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/- per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/12/6 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/- per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Dull.

"FISCAL AUTONOMY CONVENTION—A NULLITY.

—:o:—

Indian Chamber Of Commerce's Protest.

LONDON, April 2.
(By Mail.)

That the Government of India have by their action in respect of the Cotton Tariff Bill reduced Fiscal Autonomy Convention to a nullity is the emphatic protest by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London to the Secretary of State for India.

On behalf of the Council of the Chamber, Mr. Erulkar, the Chairman, has entered the following protest:—

"In reply to the Council's representation dated 7th March, you were good enough to refer to the public recognition of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention and to extend an assurance that its spirit was most fully observed in the matter of cotton duties referred to by the Council. Further reassuring pronouncements to the same effect were made by your goodself in the House of Commons during the course of the recent debates. In this connection the Council desires to draw attention to the Government of India's attitude in regard to the Cotton Tariff Bill. The Council strongly feel that this attitude on the part of the Government of India, not only violates the principle and spirit of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, but actually renders the same negatory. The position in the present instance becomes aggravated by the fact that the attitude of the Government is tantamount to forcing the country to agree to preference in favour of British goods, as the only alternative to no measure of protection as proposed by them. The Council submit that unless and until the final decision in the matter of the Fiscal policy of the country comes to be vested with the Indian Legislature, the said Convention must prove ineffective and of no practical value to the country.

"It must be frankly admitted that the attitude of the Government of India in the past has been uniformly characterised by its non-national outlook, and when a change in this policy was assured, the Indian commercial community heartily welcomed it. The Council desire me to point out that for a proper vindication of the assurance of change of policy and of the spirit of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention in the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature, as in the present instance, the view of the Indian Legislature (representatives of Indian people) must ultimately prevail. If the final decision in such an eventuality is to pass out of the hands of the Assembly, recognition of Fiscal Autonomy Convention marks no genuine progress whatsoever, but would merely be tantamount to vesting the bureaucracy (not responsible to the Indian Legislature) with powers in regard to the Fiscal policy of the country to be used in contravention of the declared policy and wishes of the Indian Legislature, as is now threatened to be done, although the recognition of Fiscal Autonomy has the appearance of transferring these powers effectively to the Indian interests.

Under the above circumstances, the Council desire me to request you to urge the Government of India to carry out the principle and spirit underlying the Fiscal Autonomy Convention by giving effect to the wishes of the Indian Legislature in this regard.—Free Press.

BANDRA'S BUDDING MUSICIANS

—:o:—

Concert By Pupils Of Mr. D. J. Pereira.

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, April 22.

The pupils of Mr. D. J. Pereira, the leader of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra made their debut on Easter Sunday evening in St. Andrew's High School Hall, before a large and select audience. The ensemble was composed of pupils some just in their teens and some on the threshold of manhood. On the whole, the display was a tribute to the craft of the master, for one could perceive in the pupils the shadow of that style technique and tone one is wont to note at the Chamber Orchestra performances.

Two youthful pupils, Masters Jal H. Vakil, and Arnold D'Souza earned the applause and admiration of the gathering for their fine exhibition on the violin. The lighter side of the programme was afforded by Mr. E. Fonseca's comic songs and a comic trio by Masters Vernon, Vere and Leslie da Silva.

The last item on the bill, a quartet from Listz-Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, played by Mr. D. J. Pereira and three of his companions enthralled the audience and those who had heard this violinist for the first time were struck with admiration at the wonderful way in which Mr. Pereira made his violin resound so well.

Rev. Dr. M. D'Souza expressed his delight at the very fine exhibition of musical talent of Mr. Pereira's pupils and hoped that the future would have in store more of such concerts.

HARTAL IN BANDRA.

As soon as the news of the arrest of Messrs. B. G Kher and Wandrekar was received in Bandra, all the grain shops were closed a a mark of protest against Government's campaign of repression.

GIRLS WHOSE KISSES ARE CHEAP

—:o:—

Film Of Modern Flirts At The Capitol.

At the Capitol this week an excellent film is being shown dealing with the hectic frivolous life of modern flirts whose love is cheap and kisses cheaper. The story is one of absorbing interest, and its incidents are evolved to a climax where the tragedy of a gold-digger, a young woman who dances her way to the heart of a millionaire and succeeds in getting him as her husband, brings the principal characters to a realisation that true love and an honest decent life are more than a mere whirl of pleasures. The point is illustrated by the ennobling example of a girl whose pure love is unsullied by temptation and who stands out as the type of true womanhood in a jazz-mad society of the "smart" where gilded lies go at a premium.

A feature of the film is the lavish sets typifying the very latest in the French school of modern interior decoration. This is just the proper background for the story, symbolizing revolt, individuality and self-expression, which are the qualities that dominate the psychology of modern youth. The pictorial beauty of photographic effects is brought out by the newly perfected incandescent lights used in the film which acquires an added charm by the lilting melody of some popular songs and the synchronised music.

Three of the prettiest young actresses of the screen, Joan Crawford, Anita Page and Dorothy Sebastian, play the leading feminine roles. The cast is further enriched by the handsome Swedish actor Nils Asther. John Mack Brown and Huntly Gordon. Produced by the Metro-Goldwyn under the able direction of Harry Beamont, the "Dancing Daughters" is one of the most entertaining films put on the screen.

A message from His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Tehran says that owing to cases of plague in Bombay quarantine has been imposed on ships arriving from that port and anti-plague inoculation certificates are required of all passengers arriving in Persian Gulf ports from whatever direction.

FORETELLING MACHINE PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart. In the centre is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full Spiritual and Mesmeric powers. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question and the wheels move and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Businessmen, students, litigants, seekers of fortune and lovers have found in Planchette a Secret of Success.

Price Rs. 2-12. Postage Extra.
SANJIWANI (C) BOOK DEPOT., FEROZEPUR CITY, (Panjab.)

Naval Pact Signed.

"REMOVING MENACE OF ARMS BY TREATIES."

TO REMAIN IN FORCE TILL DEC. 31, 1936.

LONDON, April 22.

The Naval Treaty was signed at 12/40 to-day.

The last plenary meeting of the Naval Conference, assembled for signing the Five-Power Treaty, was held at Queen Anne Drawing Room of St. James Palace.

It is 92 days since the King opened the Conference at the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. The members of the Delegation sat in their usual places at a large horseshoe-shape table. Premier MacDonald, as the Chairman, was in the centre. On his right were American, French and Dominion delegates, and on his left British, Italian and Japanese.

There was utmost activity at St. James Palace, but not even the least public interest outside. The only people in the courtyard of the Palace were groups of photographers and detectives.

Premier MacDonald said the heads of the delegations had agreed that the most convenient title for the present conference and treaty would be the "London Naval Conference" and the "London Naval Treaty of 1930." Then speaking in ringing tones, he said "Compared with Washington and Geneva we have progressed a step; compared with our desires we are still short.

"We have proved how when the world likes, the menace of arms can be removed by treaties. This treaty carries us to 1936 when further progress should be possible."

TERMS OF TREATY.

Part One lays down that the High Signatories shall not exercise their rights to lay down capital ships in replacement of tonnage during 1931 to 1936 as provided in the Washington Treaty. France and Italy may, however, build in replacement of the tonnage which they were entitled to lay down in 1927 and 1929 in accordance with the Washington Treaty. The United States, Britain and Japan agree to dispose of the capital ships, (named).

No air-craft carrier of ten-thousand tons or less mounting gun above six-inch shall be constructed by any of the signatories.

Part two provides that no submarine exceeding two-thousand tons displacement or with a gun above 5.1 inch calibre shall be constructed by any of the signatories.

Under part Three, the United States, Britain and Japan agree that the following cruiser destroyer and submarine tonnages shall not be exceeded by December 31, 1936 namely:—

The United States—Cruisers with guns over six inches 180,000 tons and six-inch gun cruisers 143,500 tons, Destroyers 150,000 tons and submarines 52,700 tons.

Britain:—Cruisers with guns over six-inches 146,800 tons and six inch-gun cruisers 192,000 tons; Destroyers 150,000 tons and Submarines 52,700 tons

Japan cruisers with guns over six inches 108,400 tons and six inch gun cruisers 100,450 tons; Destroyers 105,500 tons and Submarines 52,700 tons.

Part Four lays down regulations for the humanisation of submarines.

Part Five provides that the present treaty shall remain in force until December 31, 1936. Unless signatories agree otherwise by reason of a more general naval limitation treaty to which all become signatories, they shall meet in a Conference in 1935 and frame a new treaty to replace and carry out the purposes of the present treaty. The Treaty will come into force in respect of Britain, the United States and Japan as soon as their ratifications are deposited.

Parts One, Four and Five shall come into force in respect of France and Italy on deposit of their ratifications.—Reuter.

"MAC'S" GREATEST PRIZE.

IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Delegations Departing For "Home."

LONDON, April 22.

There was an agreeable little ceremony after the conclusion of the official proceedings of the Naval Conference. M. Briand on behalf of all delegations addressed Mr. MacDonald dwelling on his successful presidency and stating that the agreement now signed would be the greatest prize in his public life.

M. Briand concluded by presenting Mr. MacDonald with a pen with which the Treaty was signed.

Mr. MacDonald responded happily. Thereafter Mr. MacDonald went to the armoury and spoke surrounded by international journalists for the purpose of a talkie.

DEPARTURES FOR "HOME".

M. Briand and the French Delegation are proceeding to Paris at four this afternoon.

Americans will leave London to-night and join the "Leviathan."

Italians will go at nine to-morrow morning.

Takarabe leaves to-morrow vis Siberia.

Mr. Wakatsuki after a prolonged Continental tour will leave Naples for Japan in a Japanese ship in May.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J 4

BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1930.

WHY MAHATMA SHOULD BE SUPPORTED.

Bombay Shroff Association Gives Answer.

APATHY OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER DEPLORED.

DO NOT BUY GOVT. PAPER.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association was held on Friday, in the Mulji Jetha Market Hall, under the presidentship of Sheth Hirachand Venechand Desai to consider the resolutions recommended by the Managing Committee for helping the present situation in the country.

At the outset, the President, while explaining the causes of the present grave situation in the country, said:—

It is essential to know the causes of the present grave political situation in the country so that we may understand why it has become necessary for the mercantile community to take an active part in the present movement. At present the economic condition of the country is greatly weakened. Agriculture, which is the basic industry and the foundation of the economic well—being of the country, is in a decadent condition. Trade and Commerce have languished and are passing from the hands of the sons of the soil into the hands of the foreigners. Many of the industries are wiped out of existence and what remain are on the verge of ruin. Unemployment is increasing at a frightful pace and masses are groaning under the weight of crushing burden of taxation. This benighted condition is the result of the economic exploitation of the country

The Government shapes its every policy with a view to further the interests of Great Britain regardless of the harm done to India. The currency and fiscal policies of this country are so designed by Government as to help British industries The 18d. ratio is foisted on the country with this sole aim. Despite the ruin it has spelled to the country, it is maintained in teeth of the public opposition. Railways, Banks, Steamership and Insurance Companies, which are either directly under State control or enjoy State patronage, give all facilities to the foreigners to exploit and consolidate their stranglehold over the trade and commerce of the country. Railway transportation charges for 100 bales of cotton from Amraoti to Bombay for a distance of 400 miles are Rs. 1,100 while the same from Bombay to Liverpool by steamer for the said goods are Rs. 250 only. It is costlier to transport wheat from Lyallpur to Bombay while it is cheaper to import it from Australia to Bombay. Due to such adverse circumstances, we are not able to stand in world competition and consequently our raw material are sold cheap and below parity of world prices

INDIA'S GRINDING POVERTY.

The civil and military expenses are maintained on an enormous scale quite out of proportion to the requirements of administration. To meet these expenses, the Govrnment is forced to resort to various new forms of taxation. This is the cause of the grinding poverty of the people. Besides the Government is recklessly spending away the revenue in many other ways, regardless of the country's interests. Huge steel construction works are undertaken with a view to help British industries and relieve unemployment at "home." Ten crores have been spent in electrification of Railway and other works to reach Poona earlier by 45 minutes. Despite facilities of water power, a crore and one-fourth is spent in erecting an electric power house at Kalyan. India is drained out of her wealth by such methods in order to give employment to the people in Great Britain.

WHY WE SUPPORT MAHA

The policy of the Exchange Banks and the Imperial Bank of India is directed against nationals and national interests. Even Income-Tax Department is partial in its treatment to Banks as against Shroffs. Action is taken against Shroffs under Section 42 and 43 of the Income-Tax Act while no similar action is taken against Banks under the same sections. On being questioned by the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, for this differential treatment, the Income-Tax Commissioner makes an apologetic reply that the benefit of the Bankers' Evidence Act is extended to Banks, though he has got powers to call the Banks to produce accounts. If the Income-Tax Department were to recover from Banks Income-Tax on interest of deposits paid to their non-residence constituents as it does from the Shroffs, the Government would at least benefit by Rs. 50 lacs. But the Government fears to fight with the vested interests and the result has been that the deposits lying with the Shroffs have been transferred to Banks.

The present deplorable plight of the mercantile community and especially of the indigenous banking community is due to the callous disregard of the Government to their interests. The fight of Mahatma Gandhi is meant to save the country from economic ruin and masses people from grinding poverty. If, we do not help the movement, our extinction is now the question only of a few years. It is a happy sign that the mercantile community is coming forward to actually participate in the present movement. The active co-operation and association of the mercantile community with the present movement is a tangible proof of its deep agony.) It is a pity that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which is the foremost representative body of the commercial opinion in Bombay, is a silent spectator of the struggle and does not do anything appropriate to the occasion. It is my final appeal to the mercantile community not to be deflected from the path of duty either from official fear or favour.

The President then asked the members to express their views on the resolutions recommended by the Managing Committee.

Seth Lalubhai Karamchand and Sheth Mangaldas Motilal exhorted the members to pass all the resolutions and give their best co-operation in the present movement.

Sheth Jagjivan Ujamshi said that he did not consider that the resolution regarding the severence of connection with British Exchange Banks was feasible. On the other hand, he would ask the members to severe the connections with the Imperial Bank of India which was the arch-enemy of Shroffs' interests.

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The meeting was overwhelming in favour of passing a resolution for the complete severence of connection with the Imperial Bank of India. But the meeting postponed the consideration of the resolution to a further date to enable the Managing Committee to enlist the co-operation of other sister Associations in order to make the boycott more thorough and effective.

The meeting then passed the following resolutions of the Managing Committee with modifications and changes.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) It being the religious duty of every member to help the present situation in the country in all possible and practical ways and to take an effective part therein, this meeting after consideration of all the circumstances hereby resolve that:—

1. The members should not import or buy foreign and especially British cloth or send such goods on their own account or to their constituents on commission. Eight days' time is granted to members to make necessary arrangements in this connection in order that their relations with outside constituents may not suffer. If any member is found guilty of breach of this resolution after the stipulated period, he will be dealt with as the Managing Committee may think proper.

2. The members should not use cloth of the mills of British ownership in India, considering the same on the category of Manchester Cloth.

3. The members are strongly urged to make use of Swadeshi cloth as far as possible. If any member is found not wearing Swadeshi attire in the meeting of the Managing Committee or of the general body, his presence will not be counted.

4. The members should not place their moneys in fixed deposits account with the British Exchange Banks as well as the Imperial Bank of India.

5. Members should not buy Government papers on their own account or on behalf of their constituents, the same being injurious from economic (vide—the Presidential address of Mr. G. D. Birla, at the last annual meeting of the Federation) as well as political standpoints.

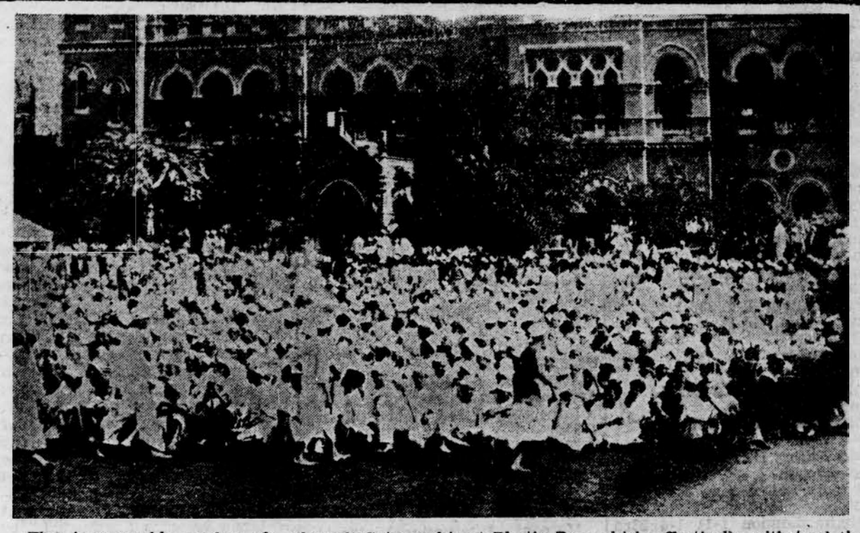
6. Out of the employees of the members' firms who take active part in the present movement the members should give at least to one leave on full pay and should reinstate him in his former service on return.

7. The Managing Committee reserve all rights to meet out condign punishment to any member found guilty of breach of any any of the above resolutions.

(2) In view of the present national awakening in the country, this meeting recommends the Managing Committee to concert necessary measures in co-operation with other sister mercantile bodies to consolidate our position.

(3) This meeting congratulates President Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Nariman, Shriyut Bhai Jamnalalji and other leaders for their imprisonment and expresses its strong resentment against the present repressive policy adopted by the Government.

The meeting then terminated after a vote of thanks to the President.



The impregnable cordon of the salt Satyagrahis at Bhatia Bag which effectivelly withstood the police charge on Tuesday

MR. KANJI MASTER SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS.

Point About Application Of Section 117 Not Raised.

Contrary to the expectations, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, who had raised a point of law on Tuesday in regard to the application of Section 117, I. P. C., to Section 47 of the Salt Act, and adjourned the case against Mr. Kanji Master and two others till Wednesday, did not say anything on the point when he took up the case on Wednesday afternoon. Long before 11 a.m. on Wednesday the Court-room was packed to its utmost capacity to hear the interesting finding of the learned Magistrate, but till 3-45 p.m. the case was not taken in hand. After the lunch recess, the Magistrate took up the case and addressing Mr. Barodia, the Prosecuting Officer, said: "I find that on the charge-sheet you have put two charges, viz., under the Salt Act Section 47 read with Section 114, I. P. C., and Section 117 of I. P. C. separately." Mr. Barodia replied in the affirmative. The Magistrate then asked the Interpreter to tell the accused that they have been charged under Sections 47 and 114 and 117 whether they plead guilty. The accused replied that they did not recognise the authority of the Court and, therefore, did not wish to participate in the proceedings.

Magistrate: Do you wish to further examine? The accused did not reply.

Magistrate (to the Interpreter). Take their furtner statement. The accused, however, did not make any statement nor signed the statement.

Magistrate: Do you wish to call any witness?

Accused: No.

Magistrate: Do you wish to say anything?

Third accused (Chhotalal Pranjiwandas Vyas): We have already stated that we do not wish to participate in the proceedings. We do not wish to say anything.

The Magistrate then said he convicted the accused for contravening the Salt Act and aiding and abetting others. The evidence further showed that the accused instigated an assembly of more than ten persons to break the Salt Law, an offence punishable under Section 117, I. P. C.

WANTED DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Mr. Barodia then pressed for a deterrent sentence in view of the campaign set on foot.

Magistrate: Anything known against the accused?

Mr. Barodia: The second accused (Nirbhayram Narsidas Popat) was fined Rs. 5 under Secion 123 for disorderly behaviour in Girgaon Police Court on 28-3-1930 or in default one week's simple imprisonment.

Magistrate: Kanji Master to suffer six months' simple imprisonment on each of the charges, the sentence to run concurrently. In regard to the second accused, taking into consideration his youth, I sentence him to three months' simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentence to run concurrently. The third accused to six months' simple imprisonment on each charge the sentence to run concurrently.

The accused then asked the Magistrate's permission to see their friends and relatives which was granted. At this stage, Mr. Kanji Master asked the Magistrate as to what "class" he was given.

Magistrate: You do not take part in the proceedings, you should not ask the Court this question. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Barodia in regard to the social positions of Mr. Popat and Mr. Vyas. Mr. Barodia said Mr. Popat was the son of a wealthy merchant. Mr. Vyas had declined to give any information in regard to his social position, but probably he was a sub-share broker.

The Magistrate gave Mr. Kanji Master and Mr. Nirbhayram Popat "A" class while reserved orders in regard to Mr. Vyas pending police report in regard to his social position.

Mr. Kanji Master and his two comrades were then garlanded and taken to the jail in a motor van amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram".

Delhi Workmen Down Tools.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 23.

More than 3000 workmen downed tools in Delhi Cloth Mills this morning. It is understood the strike is due to reduction of wages in the weaving department.—Free Press.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA IN DELHI.

—:o:—

Lawyers Go To Courts In Gandhi Caps.

DELHI, April 23.

The opening of Courts to-day after Easter recess was marked by the appearance of almost all members of Delhi bar dressed in Khaddar and with Gandhi caps.

The masters tailor of Delhi in a meeting held yesterday resolved not to stitch foreign cloth. Sikh ladies of Delhi have ppledged not to wear foreign cloth and no to allow Guru Granth Sahib to be covered with anything but Khaddar.—Free Press.

SAVAGE SENTENCES ON VILE PARLE SATYAGRAHIS.

Kher And Comrades Get Hard Labour.

15 MONTHS FOR OLD FISHERMAN OF 61 YEARS.

The four Vile Parle Satyagraha leaders who were tried before the First Class Magistrate at Bandra have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, was sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 with an alternative of 4 months' further imprisonment, under section 47 A of the Salt Act and Section 117 I.P.C. (inciting people to commit an offence). He was also convicted under section 47 A of the Salt Act (possession of contraband salt) and fined Rs. 50, in default to undergo imprisonment for one month.

Messrs. Wandrekar and Swami Anand who were convicted under section 47 Salt Act and 117 I. P. C. were awarded 8 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine with the alternative of 4 months' further imprisonment.

Posha Govind Nakwa, the Koli leader of Versova, otherwise known as the "Tiger of Versova" was sentenced to 15 month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine, in default, 3 months' more jail.

An extraordinary procedure was adopted by Mr. Fernandez, First Class Magistrate of Bandra in connection with the judgment of the case against the four Ville Parle Satyagrahi leaders.

Evidently nervous of the public demonstrations in honour of the leaders, he went to Court at 6 o'clock almost straight from bed and delivered the judgment. There was not a soul present in Court except the Magistrate, the accused and a few policemen. The Magistrate thus stole a march over the suburban residents and the friends of the accused who had decided to give them a hearty send off at 11-30 when the judgment was expected to be delivered. It deprived even the near relatives of the accused of the opportunity to bid them good-bye. The public who began to assemble at the usual Court time had to go away disappointed.

The Magistrate read a lengthy judgment in regard to each of the accused, and agreed with the Police Prosecutor that a deterrent sentence was necessary. The highest sentence was awarded to the Koli leader Posha Patil, known as the "Tiger of Versova" who, in the opinion of the Magistrate, deserved it because of his great influence over his people.

All the accused were convicted under Section 47 A of the Salt Act and Section 117 of the Penal Code inciting people to commit an offence)

Swami Anand and Mr. Wandrekar were sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in dafault, four months more.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, was awarded 13 months' rigorous imprisonment Posha Govind Nakwa Patil, the Koli leader of Versova, got 15 months' rigorous and Rs. 150 fine, in default 3 months' more.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

Magistrate's Homily On "A Sort Of Mania"

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed: "No doubt such open and deliberate incitement by educated and influential men of a crowd of people less educated than themselves to openly defy the law calls for a deterrent sentence. But on the other hand I am inclined to think that such offences are the result of a sort of mania which has seized the minds of the accused and other persons of their way of thinking and that this mania will evaporate by their serving moderate terms of imprisonment."

AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

In passing a higher sentence of Kosha Patil of Versova, the Magistrate observed: "There is one additional and highly aggravating circumstance in this case, viz., the fact that the accused is a leader of the large illiterate Koli population of Versova village and that the incitement and example given to an ignorant mass of people to break the law by their own leader has far more serious consequences than the incitement and example given generally by other people."

VILLE PARLE'S NEW LEADER.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 22.

Mr. Abdulla, Assistant, Khadi Bhandar, Bombay has been selected as successor of Swami Anand at Ville Parle Satyagraha camp.—Free Press.

Malad Congratulates Leaders.

—:o:—

A public meeting of the residents of Malad was held on Tuesday to congratulate the Maharashtrya and Bombay leaders who are sentenced to jail for breaking the Salt Law when Mr. B. J. Mahatre presided.

In moving the resolution Mr. Jamnadas Errunza said that this was the last fight for freedom and those who could not join the actual fight might help the movement by adopting the constructive programme, viz., Khadi, Swadeshi. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Rushi and others who appealed the audience to join the fight at once.

Mr. Mahatre said that the fight was not only for money but for independence, and he asked the Police and C. I. D. people who were there to perform their duty by protecting the rights of the people and not by assaulting the people.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

—:o:—

On the motion of Mr. Motichand Kapadia seconded by Mr. Poonawala, the Bombay Corporation adjourned without transacting any business on Wednesday afternoon.

It is understood that the adjournment is for the conviction of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who is a member of the Corporation, though according to the convention this ground was not mentioned by the mover.

POLICE CHARGE CROWD OF 10,000.

—:o:—

50 Persons Injured.

FATHER OF BHAGAT SINGH BEATEN & ARRESTED.

LUDHIANA, April 23.

Following disorder at a public meeting engineered by certain miscreants who openly profess anti-Congress views, the police made a charge on a crowd of 10,000, last evening, resulting in about 50 persons being seriously injured. Sardar Kishansingh, father of Bhagat Singh, was beaten, and his condition is stated to be giving grave cause for anxiety. At midnight Kishansingh was put under arrest under Section 151 I. P. C

The city observes complete hartal to-day as a protest.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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